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"I cannot help plead to my countrymen, at every opportunity, to cherish all that is manly and noble in the military profession, because Peace is enervating and no man is wise enough to foretell when soldiers may be in demand again."—GENERAL SHERMAN.

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THE AMERICAN CITIZEN *VERSUS* THE AMERICAN
SOLDIER AND SAILOR.

BY COLONEL JOHN W. PULLMAN, UNITED STATES ARMY,
ASST. QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL.



THE words American Citizen, Soldier and Sailor are merely descriptive and are used to individualize, as it were, the same genus holding temporarily different social positions.

It is sad that an American has to use the word *versus* in the sense implied by the caption above, but it is a true implication, nevertheless, for nothing is more patent than that the average American citizen has an unreasonable feeling against the sight of the uniform of the service. Don't you believe it? Let me illustrate by an incident.

Two gentlemen were seated on a bench in a small park overlooking the landing-place near one of our prominent naval stations. Under the trees, seated and strolling around, were a number of people enjoying the cool breeze from the water. A ranking naval officer, accompanied by a single aide, both in full dress uniform, passed across the park toward their near-by quarters. Their walk took them close to where the two gentlemen were seated.

"Who are those swells?" asked the younger of the two idlers.

"Oh, some of our military fuss and feathers," answered his companion, an elderly man.

"They appear to be putting on a lot of side," the young man said.

"Yes; when you see them rigged up that way you can set it down that all the service they ever saw was drawing a big salary and holding down a soft chair in a fat office."

A broad-shouldered, white-haired, shaggy-eyebrowed man, seated at the other end of the same bench, jerked around at these words and glared scowlingly at the speaker.

"Excuse me, sir," he said, stiffening up on his cane, "but those gentlemen would not be 'rigged up' that way if you had not ordered them to do it."

"If I had not ordered them to do it? I don't understand you, sir."

"Yes, ordered them to do it," retorted the other. "I take it you are one of our people—an American citizen and a voter."

"I am. What of that?"

"It is this much," answered the old gentleman. "Those officers are rigged up in the full-dress uniform of their position on official business under orders and in compliance with the regulations governing the army and navy of the United States. Those regulations have emanated either by due act of Congress or by the constitutional authority of the commander-in-chief of the army and navy, the President. The Congress and President have been put in their positions by the votes of the people whose representatives they are. You are one of those people—one of those voters. They represent *you*, sir, and execute *your* will. One of your requirements is that those officers perform the duty they are now on, which is the international courtesy of officially visiting that foreign war-vessel out there, and wear that uniform when doing it. Now, sir, why should their appearance here, doing your will, excite your ire and caustic remarks which I and others could not help overhearing?"

"That's going a long way around it," retorted the critic.

"Nothing of the sort," replied the speaker. "It is the absolute truth if you are willing to look the thing square in the face. I beg your pardon, my friend, for speaking so heatedly about the matter, but your remark was public and spoken in a way as if appealing to the sympathetic corroboration for approval of those within reach of your—of your by no means sotto voce. I hear such remarks and see such incidents continually in my daily life in this city and I am sensitive—and sometimes uncontrollably so—for the reason that I, too, am liable to such rasping. I am a retired army officer, General Blank, and have a legal uniform as gaudy, if not more so, as that of those naval gentlemen just

gone. I give you my word, sir, that such remarks of my countrymen make me ashamed to wear it outdoors. Not ashamed of the uniform, mark me. I am proud of it and of the right to wear it; but I am abashed in it when on the streets, to know and feel I am surely the target for such shafts as have just been discharged at those gentlemen. This is my apology for addressing you."

"I surely intended no serious personal reflection, general, when I spoke regarding those gentlemen," answered the civilian. "It was, I confess, a foolish remark prompted thoughtlessly by idleness and ignorance."

The kindly face of the general cleared in an instant. "My dear sir, I know that full well, and therein is the injustice and pity of it. You are only one of dozens of Americans in this park to-day who either spoke or thought the same sneering reflections. It occurs everywhere and on all occasions, and the galling part of it is, that it is always our own people, native Americans, who voice such sentiments. You never hear a foreigner publicly speaking that way. In Europe the uniform is a part of their life, their daily association from childhood. They respect—even if, at times, they do fear and abhor—what it represents—authority, the law, government, their country. Therefore here the sight of a full-dress uniform does not shock them and rub the wrong way as it does our native Americans."

"General, on reflection I believe you are right," exclaimed his listener. "How do you account for this feeling on the part of our people?"

"Well, sir, it is in part the result of our institutions inculcating pride and egotism, and in part a little human feeling of envy at the officer's presumed social prominence, a distinction thrust upon him by his public office. This distinction, on occasions, puts him on a pedestal before his fellow citizens, and his appearance there excites this little mean, but perfectly natural, jealous envy. The mass of our native born pretend to despise aristocracy or any appearance or assumption of aristocratic superiority and they permit and bow to only one kind among their fellows, and that is the assumed aristocratic airs of wealth. If their neighbor has his millions, they not only permit but assist him to swell to his bent. But they know the average officer has only his salary, his uniform, his 'fuss and feathers.' What right has he to get among the four hundred, to sit in the front row of the social grand stand? Bah! put him out! Let him get down

with the rest of us where he belongs! The fraud is putting on airs over us!

"Again, I think the feeling against us is part of the 'Spirit of '76' inheritance of our race. The old colonial bitterness, you know, against King George and hatred of the uniform covering the high-handed, overbearing commissioned force of his aristocracy. We fall heir, in a measure, to that feeling, and the United States Army officer gets the disagreeable legacy. The native American is a proud cuss. He is full of the spirit of liberty and personal independence and that he is as good in every item as the next man. He hates any appearance of assumed or real superior class, of aristocratic clanism or distinction. The public press have pounded the service from time immemorial with the unjust charge of privileged class, putting on airs, assuming superiority over their fellow citizens. What infernal nonsense!

"Why, my dear sir, what and who are we? Plain, simple, every-day people, no better, no worse, than the rest of our countrymen. We came from them, we belong to them, we go back to them. Our uniform is but a part of our business, as our weapons are.

"Take the case of our naval friend, the object of our conversation. He is Admiral Dash, a distinguished officer of our navy. His life is a part of the proud history of our country. His body has been freely offered, on more than one occasion, as a shield and bulwark against the hostile missiles of the enemy aimed at the flag of his country. His still paining wounds and his record bear ample testimony to his bravery and patriotism. Sir, in defense of the flag he follows he would lovingly follow it to hell if need be; yet withal he is as modest, retiring, unassuming and diffident as a schoolgirl. He is in the service, not because he wanted to be there, but because his father put him there. His people, for generations past, have gathered tar, pitch and turpentine for a living, an humble, honest American occupation. His father had an opportunity and sent him to the Naval Academy, and the country kid, being there, has done the best he could for the job cut out for him. That he has done it well the country knows. He knows nothing but the tar of his boyhood and the tarred ropes of his manhood. Why should he be the subject of his countrymen's vituperation? Because he tries to do the best he can for them—what they have educated him to do and what they want and expect him to do?

"Listen! The last time I went to the yard to see him I found him and his good wife coming back, with an empty basket on his arm, from a visit of charity to a poor workman from the yard who had been dreadfully injured by an accident in the construction shop. The admiral had on a plain civilian suit, and the good man blushed with embarrassment when detected in his kind-hearted act of humanity.

"My wife has since learned, by accident, that this 'puffed-up aristocrat' gives out of his little salary, which is all he has in the world and a big family to support, seven dollars every Saturday night to help along the poor workman's wife and two babies. He is loving, domestic, genial and most approachable. Now what in the world is there in that man's personality, position or life to excite the unkind criticism of his countrymen?

"I, myself, am an accident in the army. My father and his father before him were plain, every-day farmers in the Far West. A fellow pioneer and an old chum was elected to Congress and punished me by giving his old friend an appointment for his son to the Military Academy. I did not graduate, but the military seed was sown and the outbreak of the Civil War drew me to the field and is responsible for this wooden leg and what I am to-day. Surely I am no menace to the proud independence of any of our American kings; nor am I entitled, nor do I aspire to sit above them. I do not feel above them. I am only too content if they will allow me, humbly, to rank with them as an equal.

"So it is all along the line. Our officers, both army and navy, are, as a rule, simple, unassuming, broad-minded, modest men of varied experience and therefore generally of good horse-sense. Of course, there are exceptions, as you will find in the ranks of any large class or profession among our people, and we have snobs. Thank God, they occur but seldom, and no one sits on them, flattens them down and brings them to the level of the common herd quicker than their own comrades, their fellow officers. Among themselves, take my word, sir, the United Service has no use for snobs, and their career as such, among their fellows, is short."

"I am glad to say, general," remarked his listener, "as some amends to my unkind remark, that our officers have an enviable public reputation as honest, trustworthy custodians and spenders of public money. That is generally spoken of and is some balm, anyhow."

"That is so, sir," replied the general, "and, as you say, is very pleasing; but truly it is only just and deserved. We hear such praise, but it is not wide-spread and the American people, as a mass, but little know what a valuable, watchdog-faithful, public-money-saving bunch of servants they have in the officers of their army and navy. We hear of a black sheep once where among the trusted and responsible in civil life we encounter them by the hundreds.

"A volume could be preached on this point, but an incident occurs to me which will serve for a whole sermon. I was in the office of a disbursing officer of the army, an old friend of mine, a few days ago, and he was busy auditing a lot of accounts and signing a mass of checks in payment. The checks ranged from \$20 to \$2,500. I asked him, 'Colonel, what are your monthly disbursements here?' 'They run from \$60,000 to \$100,000 a month,' he answered. 'You must carry a big monthly balance?' I asked. 'Yes,' he replied, 'it averages about two hundred thousand.'

"A few minutes later we descended into the street and the colonel said, 'Well, good-by; I got to run up to State Street on a little personal matter.' 'Hold on,' I replied, 'why don't you jump on this street-car and ride? It is over a mile up there.' The colonel laid his hand on my arm and smiled. 'General, tomorrow is the last day of the month, and you know yourself how we generally are this time of the month. I am broke—haven't got the car-fare. Good-by!' and he hurried off.

"Now, what do you think of that for a millionaire disbursing officer of public funds? Isn't that sermon enough?"

"It emphatically is," answered the gentleman, "and, general, I truly am indebted to you and greatly interested in what you say. But tell me, does this feeling of animosity you speak of extend to the rank and file, to the enlisted force of the service?"

"I assure you, sir, it is a hundredfold worse," emphasized the general. "The belittling actions toward and insulting treatment of our soldiers and sailors by our people is, at times, disgraceful and makes one ashamed of his countrymen. I will not say it is the rule, but it is notoriously and disgustingly common, and the sad part of it is that it excites no comment, reproof, or even interest among those of us who witness or hear such incidents. We take it in passing, submit to it and let it go.

"I have here in my pocketbook some newspaper clippings, none of them over a week old, and taken at random from widely

different parts of the country's local press. See here; this one notes two non-commissioned officers, at Tacoma, Wash., decent, well-behaving and of acceptable appearance in every way, refused admittance to a public pay ball, simply because they had soldier's uniform on. This one details the official protest of a lieutenant-commander in the navy, commanding one of our war vessels, in Portland Harbor, Maine, to the mayor of that city, for the insulting treatment received by well-behaved and decent men of his ship, on shore leave, in being refused admittance to hotels, skating rinks, insulted when applying for seats at the theater and beaten by the police when they insisted on their rights as law-obeying citizens. Here is another, which for me contains some very pleasing soothing sirup. Only yesterday a bluejacket in uniform was crossing that ferry there. He stood quietly, orderly, self-respecting, with folded arms, among his fellow passengers in the bow of the ferryboat. Two well-dressed citizens near by, plainly Americans, scanned him contemptuously up and down. One of them, a large surly looking loafer, remarked, so all could hear him:

"I would not let a dog of mine wear that uniform."

"The sailor heard, he wheeled around with pale face and flashing eye, his arms dropped to his sides, his fists clinched.

"You will have to apologize for that remark," he said quietly.

"I'll apologize for nothing," sneered the man.

"The sailor took a step towards him, his hands up—then stopped.

"If these ladies were not present you'd apologize all right," he said slowly, and stepped back.

"I guess not," the insulter laughed jeeringly.

"When the boat entered the slip the sailor quietly followed behind the bully and his companion until the street was reached. He touched the man on the shoulder and requested the apology and was told to go to hell. In less than two minutes the blue-jacket had the fellow down on his back, pounded to a finish and crying for mercy.

"I have a bunch of clippings of the same general tenor, but just one more to illustrate. Listen to this—from police records of last week. Harry Milford, a young man of twenty, was arraigned as an incorrigible, a dissolute and drunken vagrant. The magistrate, after investigation of his record, offered him the alternative of enlisting in the army or six months on the Island.

"Now what do you think of that? And note the judge's name—ISRAEL PUTNAM GREENE! Could you have anything more radically American than that? It smells of the everlasting granite hills of old New England. Yet he, this essentially American judge, a man presumably of colonial native descent, undoubted education, experience and social position, regards our army—his army—the breastwork of his country's safety, as the refuge and asylum of criminals and the place to which to relegate his incorrigibles. In his opinion the United States Army and Blackwell's Island Reformatory are on a par.

"Shades of our noble native dead, forgive him!

"Yet, believe me, this American judge is not the only one of the great American jury sitting in judgment on our service who render the same verdict. Its universality is beyond belief till you look it up. And the astonishing part of the matter is the dense ignorance displayed by our people of education concerning every detail of our service construction.

"Should not this learned American judge, Israel Putnam Greene, know that no one except men of exceptional good character and habits is taken into the service? That not only is the applicant for enlistment himself subjected to a rigid personal examination and inspection and probationary period of careful observation, but that his record for good standing, sobriety and decent living be vouched for in his home community by the testimony of his parents, friends and neighbors? Should he not know that to-day the enlisted force of our army and navy is filled with many young graduates of our large universities and high schools and also with the sons of army and navy officers and with the sons of some of our most respectable and substantial citizens? Does he not know that these young men enter our ranks ambitious for promotion, strive for and secure life positions as commissioned officers? Class for class, man for man, I tell you, sir, there is not a more respectable, self-respecting, law-abiding, decent living and acting body of men among the many different professions and trades of our population than the enlisted force of our army and navy of to-day."

"How, then, do you account for, general, this discrimination which you illustrate by these clippings?"

"Well, I think that, in part, our regulars are punished and made to suffer for the thoughtless, mischievous and, at times, disgraceful pranks of our citizen soldiery.

"You see, our men are in the service as a profession, to make

a living and for the other reasons stated before. As a rule, they try to keep in good standing by obedience, cleanliness, attention to duty and good behavior. It is to their permanent interest and daily comfort to do this, and if you care to observe you will find these traits prominent and striking among our regulars wherever you go. That goes without saying these days and is credited.

"On the other hand, our citizens who enter, temporarily, State organizations, do so, the mass of them, solely for political or social reasons, for the local excitement of the thing, to be with the other boys, for the glamor and éclat of street parades, summer camps and what not. The most of them are in for personal fun and they are going to have that fun. When they camp in parks or on the streets or anywhere that their temporary duty calls them, they think the time has arrived to break loose and use red paint. They are like a lot of schoolboys, restrained in school for long weary hours, then turned loose for recess.

"Put them in railroad cars and start them on a trip and they think the proper thing is to lean out of the car windows, jeer at citizens, accost women—often to actual insult—fill up with booze, whoop, break and smash. It is all boyishness, mob-banded exuberance of let-loose animal spirits and generally devoid of injurious intent. But it always affords full license and cover to the rowdy and bully, and the rowdy and bully is always in evidence when his bravado is fortified by the presence of numbers of his kind.

"The result is, the citizen victim and onlooker is disgusted with, if not really afraid of, the sight of a uniform. He fears for himself, he fears still more for his sweetheart, wife and daughters. Now I am not exaggerating. The conditions described are always prominent.

"The authors of this antagonism to the soldier, his brief outing over, go home to their business and mingle with their fellows, but the regular remains, his uniform is seen and, to the disgusted and alarmed, it is the same uniform and the same terror which gave them the shock.

"Now, understand me, I am not decrying our excellent National Guard. Far from it! I am a strong advocate of their existence, organization and splendid good they are doing for our country. With our always small regular army, our State troops, our citizen soldiery, have been and always will be our main reliance, defense and bulwark of national security. We

can't have too much of them or too many of them. Would that every male child of the country was compelled to organize at school, bear arms, drill and learn to shoot. Every citizen who learns to do that is one more good bolt in the strong iron door which keeps out the enemy. In the hour of national peril it is all we would have to depend on. Long live the National Guard! say I.

"Another little thing. Let a soldier in uniform commit publicly the slightest indiscretion, his act, simply because his uniform makes him conspicuous, is noticed, commented on, advertised in the papers and the whole army gets the credit. On the other hand, the same indiscretion committed at the same time and place by a score of others, but in civilian garb, attracts not the slightest notice and is passed as a matter of fact."

"General," remarked the gentleman, "there is one thing I am glad to say: I have noticed that our old soldiers, the veterans of the Civil War, are always treated with respect and consideration by our people. This, with their large pensions, ought to satisfy them, anyhow."

"Yes, I agree with you as to the old veterans of the Civil War being treated, generally, with respect and consideration by their fellow countrymen; but I do not agree with you on the 'large pension' proposition.

"Why, my dear sir, look around you. See the black smoke vomiting from the stacks of those ceaseless working factories over there. See those long lines of puffing freight cars, that blockaded switching yard. Note all those heavily loaded ships in the harbor, coming and going. Watch those long streams of well-fed, cheery, brawny workmen flocking from the door of that mill on their way to their own little homes from a day of well-paid-for work. Read our agricultural reports telling of abundant harvests everywhere, demand for labor at good wages, new enterprises, opening and spreading industries, contentment, peace, prosperity and union.

"Who made all those things possible to this blessed land this day? The soldiers of the Civil War? Most assuredly, sir. If they had not, by their prowess, their persistence, their bravery, their sacrifices, been the victors, could you to-day sit here and see all these things? I doubt it. If the soldiers of the Confederacy had overcome them, what would have been the outcome? Who can tell?

"The Southern States fought bravely and well for their

creed, the prime articles of which were Slavery and States' Rights. Would the success of the States Rights contention have ultimately resulted in local State federations, in separate small republics or other governments, with everlasting boundary, commercial and interstate wranglings and what-not quarrels? Would foreign alliances been sought and formed for self-defense and ended, naturally, in absorption, by these allies of our little American sovereign States? It may reasonably be conjectured that history would have repeated itself. But we were saved all this and we are what we are—united, free, shoulder to shoulder, strong in everything and the respected and feared of all nations. I say thanks to the gallant old veterans of '61.

"It may be said that this one or that one did not go forth because of patriotism, of the love of fighting for his country's sake or for any other laudable motive, but that he was paid to go—conscripted, drafted or hired. What of it? The bare fact remains that *he went*, while thousands and thousands did *not* go. Every time that his body became a shield and was offered as a defense against the missiles of the enemy aimed at the flag of his country, he then deserved, does now deserve and ever will deserve, not only the thanks of every true American citizen of the land, but he deserves their help, their care, their money, and you can't give him, if you give him what he deserves, too much.

"Large pensions indeed! 'Tis a mere pittance, barely enough for a daily crust. If our countrymen felt toward them the gratitude they should feel, they would give every man's son of these old soldiers a house and lot, a horse and wagon, a cow, a round hundred dollars a month, and, if need be, a nurse to care for him. We would never miss it; we would sleep the sleep of the just, proud and happy over the thought of a noble action."

"General, after your talk, I agree emphatically with your stand. I think it is lamentable that the feeling you describe against the uniform should be entertained by our people."

"My friend, it is not only lamentable, it is disgraceful. The injustice of it saddens and sours me beyond words. It is a disease—epidemic—its mischievous germs burrowing into all. But what are we to do? What is the remedy?"

"Remedy, General? The remedy is information. I had the disease and your medicine has cured me. Spread the informa-

tion of facts and conditions as you have put them to me and the disease will be eradicated. The uniform of our deserving service will receive everywhere in our land the respect and consideration it truly merits."

APPENDIX.

THE PRESIDENT AIDS NAVY'S SUIT.*

OYSTER BAY, Sept. 24.—President Roosevelt to-day made public the following letter which he has sent to Rear-Admiral Thomas:

"I enclose \$100 to be used in that suit which, thanks to you, has been so wisely undertaken to test the legality of the exclusion of any man from any public place of entertainment because he wears the United States uniform. I feel that it is the duty of every good citizen to endeavor in every shape and way to make it plain that he regards the uniforms of the United States Army and Navy just as much when worn by an enlisted man as when worn by an officer as a badge of honor, and therefore entitling the wearer to honor so long as he behaves decently.

"There is no finer body of men in all our country than the enlisted men of the Army and Navy of the United States, and I cannot sufficiently express my indignation and contempt for any man who treats his nation's uniform save with the respect to which it is entitled. If a man misbehaves himself, then no matter what uniform he wears he should be dealt with accordingly; but the fact of wearing the United States uniform should be accepted as presumptive evidence that the man who wears it is all right, and any discrimination against the uniform as such is more than presumptive evidence that the man thus discriminating is all wrong.

Sincerely yours,

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

*Rear-Admiral Thomas is reported to be paying half the expenses of a suit for \$500 damages brought by Chief Yeoman F. J. Buenzle against the Newport Amusement Company of Newport on the ground that he was excluded from a dance hall while in uniform. Buenzle is on duty at the naval training station at Newport. The suit will not be tried until October 2.



THE LEFT OF THE FEDERAL LINE OF BATTLE AT WILSON'S CREEK.*

BY BRIGADIER-GENERAL HENRY CLAY WOOD, U. S. ARMY.



WHEN faithfully and accurately portrayed, to have the story of their achievements under fire narrated is a commendable pride among soldiers, and it is my purpose in this article to write a true account of the bravery and heroism of a company of Mounted Service Recruits whom I had the honor to command at the Battle of Springfield, Missouri, in the early part of the Civil War, and while unstinted praise will be awarded them if found their due, in no manner by contrast to depreciate the valuable services or detract from the highly meritorious conduct of other troops, regulars or volunteers, there engaged.

On the fifth of June, 1861, a detachment of two hundred and eight recruits—one hundred and fifty assigned to the Regiment of Mounted Riflemen, twenty-eight to Troops B and G, First Dragoons, and thirty to Troops G and I, Second Dragoons, all which organizations were then stationed, I think, in New Mexico—arrived at Fort Leavenworth from Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania, under the command of Captain Washington L. Elliott, Mounted Riflemen.

*The strength of the opposing forces is variously stated. On August 4th General Lyon gave from memory, not the returns, his own strength at 5868 and that of the enemy at 24,000. Major Schofield, the Adjutant General of the Army of the West, August 20, states the Federal strength, exclusive of Sigel's brigade, as about 4000. Major Sturgis in his report gives the Union strength at 3700. Evidently excluding the brigade of Sigel, and the enemy at 23,000. Lieutenant-Colonel Merritt, 1st Iowa Infantry, says, "the enemy brought to the field 14,000 well-armed and well-disciplined troops and 10,000 irregular troops, and our own force amounted to about 5000 troops in the early part of the engagement, and considerably less than 4000 troops for the concluding four hours of it." General Fremont on August 25th reports "the enemy in a numerical superiority of upwards of 20,000 against 4300, or nearly five to one." In a memorandum, from the Adjutant General's Office, dated April 1, 1866, the strength is given as "Lyon, with a force of 5200 men attacked the rebel forces, under General Ben. McCulloch, about 22,000 strong." General Schofield thinks the Federal forces, including Sigel's column, numbered about 5200, of which Sigel had from 1000 to 1200. General Gordon Granger, gives the strength in round numbers as 5000; Sigel having from 1000 to 1200.

NOTE. The accompanying map is a true copy of the official map, corrected with reference to the Home Guards, to correspond with the facts. They were without the cornfield, some distance to the rear and left of the First Infantry Batt. [H. C. W.]

In those days soldiers were at a premium, and, regardless of original orders, were switched off to points where local commanders judged they would do the most good.

Accordingly these recruits were seized by the military authorities at the post and attached to the column of troops then being organized for service in southwestern Missouri.

Some fifty of these recruits were attached as artillery to a battery of four guns, immediately commanded by Second Lieutenant John V. D. Du Bois, Mounted Riflemen. The remaining one hundred and fifty odd were organized into two companies, armed as infantry and commanded, infantry and artillery, by Captain Elliott.

The command left Fort Leavenworth June 12th, and at first these recruits with other troops were engaged in dispersing rebel organizations at Liberty and Independence, Missouri; later all the forces, assembling at Kansas City, marched through western Missouri to join the command of General Nathaniel Lyon, soon to move south from Booneville, Missouri.

The column was commanded by Major Samuel D. Sturgis, First Cavalry, and consisted of Troop C, Second Dragoons, Troops B, C, D and I, First Cavalry, Companies B, C and D, First Infantry, E, Second Infantry, Captain Elliott's Artillery and Infantry Recruits, of the United States Army, and the First and Second Regiments of Kansas Volunteers, about 2200 men, and, having united with General Lyon's column of about 2400 men, all the troops called the Army of the West were concentrated in the vicinity of Springfield, Missouri.

On July 24th Captain Elliott was relieved from duty with the recruits and assigned to the command of Troop D, First Cavalry; Company B, of these recruits serving as infantry, was attached to the battalion of the Second Infantry, and Company A of these Mounted Rifle and Dragoon recruits (seventy-seven) was attached to the First Infantry battalion; a detachment of General Service recruits, then commanded by Captain Sweeney, was broken up and assigned to Companies B, C and D, First Infantry, in such manner as to equalize the strength of these companies.

These orders were executed at Camp McClellan.

The roll of the company was as follows, viz.:

First Sergeant Stephen F. Twist.
Sergeant Clark M. Humphrey.
Sergeant Wickliff Lyon.

Sergeant Francis O'Cain.
Corporal Thomas Porterhouse.
Corporal William H. Light.

Corporal John C. Rose.	Fennessy, Andrew.
Corporal William J. Mollan.	Finley, Orin.
Bugler John McMannus.	Folan, Bartly.
Hospital Steward Patrick Doherty.	Finn, John.
Privates:	Geier, Johann.
Allen, Alvy P.	Gilmour, Patrick,
Anderson, William.	Greene, Hugh.
Armstrong, James.	Grehling, Henry.
Atkins, Robert.	Grunding, Augustus.
Balch, Manning B.	Gschwend, Louis G.
Barber, John.	Hampson, Jefferson.
Barrett, Michael.	Handy, Thomas.
Betty, Peter.	Hartzell, Samuel.
Billow, Henry A.	Hearn, Patrick.
Bliss, Joshua P.	Holland, Martin.
Bonnett, Peter.	Horrigan, Martin.
Booker, Joseph.	Howard, Thomas.
Braun, Theodore.	Humphreys, Robert.
Burgen, John C.	Jackson, Joseph.
Burke, Walter.	Johnson, William.
Burnes, Francis.	Kroft, John T.
Burr, Frank A.	Meyer, Nikolaus.
Carey, Edward.	McCall, William H.
Carman, John C.	McDougal, James.
Cassiday, Charles J.	McKnight, John.
Cassiday, Patrick F.	McLoughlin, M. H.
Corlew, Presby.	McNally, John.
Cummings, James.	Miller, Henry.
Cunningham, Peter.	Partello, Alvin F.
Dailey, John M.	Putman, Albert J.
Davidson, James.	Rose, Frank.
Dethridge, Robert M.	Ross, Peter J.
Dethridge, William.	Scott, Alexander.
Devor, John W.	Shaw, Henry.
Doherty, Patrick.	Shaw, John.
Doyle, Edward.	Slemmer, William.
Doyle, John.	Stone, Walter R.
Drake, William J.	Sweet, John D.
Enright, Jeremiah.	Wiswell, James H.

On the rolls there were transferred eighty-one (81) men, but Privates *Balch*, *Gschwend*, *Partello* and *Shaw* (John) were left sick at Fort Leavenworth, and Private *Burr* joined the company subsequent to the date of the battle, leaving the number of men actually transferred and in the ranks seventy-seven (77).

The Rifle-and-Dragoon recruits were in the affair at Dug Springs, August 2d, 1861, which was creditable to the troops engaged.

On the 10th of August, ten miles southwest of Springfield, was fought the battle called by the Union forces the Battle of Wilson's Creek, or Springfield; by the Confederates, the Oak Hills. In the afternoon of the 9th at five o'clock the Union

troops, with an *effective* strength of a little under 4800, marched from Springfield to attack, at daylight the next morning, the enemy numbering about 23,000, of whom probably some 13,000 were well armed and well disciplined, and about 10,000 irregular and ill-conditioned troops, many mounted, composed of the combined armies of Brigadier-General Ben. McCulloch, commanding the Confederate States Army, and of Major-General Sterling Price, commanding the Missouri State Guard, comprising troops from Arkansas, Louisiana, Missouri and Texas.

The column at first advanced on the road leading to Little York, but late in the evening turned to the left across the prairie, and at about one o'clock at night, having reached the immediate vicinity of the enemy, halted, and the troops lay on their arms until early dawn, when the advance was resumed. The First Infantry battalion still led the column, with Captain Gilbert's company, B, now thrown forward as skirmishers. With this formation the column advanced until about five o'clock, when a brisk fire was opened along the entire front. The First Infantry meanwhile had moved to the left with difficulty down a declivity into a deep jungle and across the creek into the cornfield. Much time was consumed in effecting this, but once over the creek the battalion advanced rapidly to the front, keeping pace with the troops on the opposite bank. The adjutant of the battalion had been dismounted by Captain Plummer to take immediate command of his company of recruits. This battalion was composed of Companies B (Captain Charles C. Gilbert), C (Captain Joseph B. Plummer), D (Captain Daniel Huston, Jr.), and the Mounted Recruits. Captain Plummer commanded the battalion, which belonged to the First Brigade, commanded by Major Samuel D. Sturgis, First Cavalry. The battalion was deployed into line of battle with a strength of 291 men.

Opposed to it were the two Confederate regiments, Third Louisiana Volunteers, Colonel Louis Hébert, and the Second Arkansas Mounted Rifles (mostly Indians and half-breeds)—dismounted—Colonel James McIntosh, with a strength of about 1500 men, led by their gallant colonels and supported by McRae's Arkansas battalion and Woodruff's battery. Hébert and McIntosh were graduates of the United States Military Academy, the former in the class of 1845 and the latter in the class of 1849. Hébert was assigned to the Corps of Engineers and resigned February 15, 1846, and McIntosh resigned May 7, 1861, as cap-

tain First Cavalry. He was killed March 7th, 1862, at the Battle of Pea Ridge, Arkansas.

Companies B, C and D, First Infantry, numbered 225 men and had 11 killed and 2 officers and 30 men wounded. The company of Rifle Recruits numbered 66 men, and had 9 killed and 1 officer and 24 men wounded. The following are the names of the Recruits *killed in battle*:

Sergeant Francis O'Cain.
Private Peter Betty.
Private Theodore Braun.
Private Edward Carey.
Private Edward Doyle.
Private William J. Drake.
Private Bartly Folan.
Private John Finn.
Private James McDougal.

This is a record of 50 per cent. placed *hors de combat*. They had been under fire before but with no casualties. From the day of leaving Fort Leavenworth the conduct and discipline of these recruits had been excellent. Their steadiness and courageous bearing on the line of battle were superb. They went into this fight *recruits*, the most of them with only four months' service. The occurrences of that day made them *veterans*. I cannot write in too high terms of praise of their meritorious service and gallant bearing at the battle of Wilson's Creek.

Perhaps because their commander did not hear the order given to retire, these recruits steadfastly remained bravely fighting, although one-half their number was disabled, until his attention was called to the fact by exclamations by several of the recruits that the battalion had left them.

About this time Captain Plummer rode up and very peremptorily ordered this company to the rear, otherwise I think we should have stayed, to be planted there, or perhaps captured.

Captain Gilbert, on the right of the battalion, by a flank march to the right, had moved his company, B, across the creek and up the hill, and there joined Captain Steele's battalion of the Second Infantry, with which he remained during the battle.

General Gilbert writes me:

It is probable that *Carter* [Captain Mason Carter, 5th Infantry] saw the retreat of the battalion and also *the stand of the Rifle Recruits*. In closing on our center [with his company] I crossed the creek and ascended the hill far enough to be out of range of the shot guns and squirrel rifles of our adversaries of the Osage Orange Hedge, and then I stopped to collect the men who had followed me, and in the meantime I took a view of the ground the battalion had occupied. It was vacated ex-

cepting by the dead and badly wounded and a *squad of the men in dark blue*. [The Rifle Recruits.] They were still firing.

When one reflects it is remarkable how large a percentage of recruits there was in the regular force at this battle. Lyon had at Booneville on leaving one hundred and thirty-four (134) recruits; add to these the two hundred and eight (208) from Leavenworth, gives three hundred and forty-two (342), not quite all of whom were present in action, probably about three hundred and thirty (330). The total of the regular troops did not exceed one thousand (1000), of whom thirty-three (33) per cent. were recruits.

Major-General Sterling Price, commanding Missouri State Guard, in his official report of this battle to his Excellency Governor Claiborne F. Jackson, writes:

The brilliant victory thus achieved upon this hard-fought field was won only by the most determined bravery and distinguished gallantry of the combined armies [Confederate States and State Guard], which fought nobly side by side in defense of their common rights and liberties with as much courage and constancy as were ever exhibited upon any battlefield. Where all behaved so well it is invidious to make any distinction, but I cannot refrain from expressing my sense of the splendid services rendered under my own eye by * * * the Louisiana Regiment of Colonel Hébert * * *. These gallant officers and their brave soldiers won upon that day the lasting gratitude of every true Missourian. *This great victory was dearly bought by the blood of many a skilled officer and brave man.*

Your Excellency will perceive that our State forces consisted of only 5221 (?) officers and men; that of those, no less than 156 died upon the field, while 517 were wounded. *These facts attest more powerfully than words can the severity of the conflict and the dauntless courage of our brave soldiers.*

Brigadier-General Ben. McCulloch, Confederate States Army, a few days previous to the battle, assumed command of the entire force of the enemy, comprising his own brigade, the brigade of Arkansas troops, and the Missouri State Guard. In his official report he states:

My effective force was 5300 infantry, 15 pieces of artillery, and 6000 horsemen, (?) armed with flint-lock muskets, rifles, and shot-guns. *There were other horsemen with the army who were entirely unarmed, and instead of being a help were continually in the way.* (?)

Hébert's regiment of Louisiana Volunteers and McIntosh's regiment of Arkansas Mounted Riflemen were ordered to the front, and after passing the battery turned to the left, and soon engaged the enemy with regiments deployed. Colonel McIntosh dismounted his regiment, and the two marched up abreast to a fence around a large cornfield, where they met the left of the enemy already posted. *A terrible conflict of small arms took place here.* The opposing force was a body of regular United States Infantry, commanded by Captains Plummer and Gilbert. Not-

withstanding the galling fire poured upon these two regiments, they leaped over the fence, and, gallantly led by their colonels, drove the enemy before them back upon the main body.

Colonel McIntosh says:

I led them through a dense thicket to a fence surrounding a cornfield, where we became *closely engaged* with the enemy. My men and those of the Louisiana regiment *were suffering from a deadly fire.*

Colonel Hébert writes:

This road led to a cornfield. At the moment of deploying in line of battle, and when only two companies had reached their position, the enemy opened their fire on our front, *within fifteen paces at the most.*

The First Infantry battalion had no *effective* supports. True, Major Sturgis in his report states:

Captain Plummer's battalion, *with the Home Guards on his left*, were to cross Wilson's Creek and move toward the front, keeping pace with the advance on the opposite bank, for the purpose of protecting our left flank against any attempt of the enemy to turn it.

And this is all the information I have of the Home Guards! Once looking backward I did see some mounted troops in our rear. These I presume were the Home Guards, but they took no part in the action in support of our battalion. Had they been dismounted, properly armed, and formed upon the right of the First Infantry battalion (as they are erroneously represented on the official map), they might have rendered effective service.

In the March (1895) number of the *Blue and Gray*, Mr. John M. Dailey, a private of the company of Rifle Recruits, referring to the early hour of the morning, says:

Arriving upon a partially cleared piece of ground our battalion was brought to a halt, the troops to the right of us moving along. Lyon and his Staff then rode up, our company being thrown into disorder for a moment to clear a way for them. The General made earnest gestures to Schofield who rode beside him. * * * Lyon examined the situation for more than a minute, then * * * turning to our battalion commander, "Captain Plummer," he said, "cross the creek at the nearest point and move down the valley until you meet with opposition. You will have plenty to do when you reach the wagon-train you see burning. Do your best to keep any force in check, *for I can give you no assistance.*"

Doubtless he considered the battalion a kind of forlorn hope, and, if he reflected, expected its annihilation, as well he might if he anticipated the large force it was destined to meet. I *cannot conceive it possible* it occurred to his mind *it might be withdrawn.*

McCulloch says :

These two regiments * * * *drove* the enemy before them back upon the main body.

McIntosh says :

We *drove* the enemy before us and *swept* them from the cornfield and back to their rear.

Hébert says :

The companies moved up bravely, broke the enemy, pursued them into the cornfield, and *routed* them completely.

Plummer says :

A large force was accumulated in our front and on our left flank, and our forward progress was checked. Nevertheless, the men stood steadily and squarely up to their work, until I deemed our position no longer tenable, and I then drew off my command, steadily and without confusion.

Schofield says :

Captain Plummer * * * meeting with overpowering resistance from the large mass of infantry in the cornfield in his front and in the woods beyond, was compelled to fall back ; but at this moment Lieutenant DuBois' battery, which had taken position on our left flank, supported by Major Osterhaus' battalion, opened upon the enemy in the cornfield a fire of shells with such marked effect as to drive him in the utmost disorder from the field.

And Sturgis repeats this language, with the variation that DuBois' battery was "supported by Captain Steele's battalion," and the enemy was driven "in the utmost confusion and with great slaughter from the field."

What the Federal officers state above with reference to the manner of the retreat of the battalion is correct. The battalion was withdrawn and the enemy took possession of our position. There was no "driving," no "sweeping," no "rout." The enemy did not come into personal contact with the battalion, unless (which I was told) to bayonet the dead and wounded lying on the line of battle. I do recall a rebel yell, and I do not wonder at their gratification and joy that the deadly fire of this little band of regulars had ceased.

Should this battalion have been withdrawn? Reflecting upon the question now, after a lapse of forty-four years, it seems to me the order to withdraw was at least premature. Until recently, I was not aware our line had been flanked by the enemy and consequently was threatened by an infantry cross-fire. It was also exposed to a diagonal artillery fire. Under these two contingencies, known to Captain Plummer, joined to the fierce

direct fire of the mass of infantry in our front, his determination to withdraw the battalion doubtless was judicious. Unprotected troops exposed to these conditions necessarily must be sacrificed. But, up to the moment the detachment of Rifle Recruits left the line of battle, no cross-fire of small arms had commenced, nor had any hostile battery opened a diagonal fire of shot and shells.

I simply assert, the command to withdraw was given prematurely. It would have been the proper thing to do when these two contingencies had happened. But before, or by that time DuBois would have made such action unnecessary and such a command injudicious. The "bloody angle" could have been held longer, and perhaps with better results.

Even before the battalion had cleared the cornfield, DuBois' guns had exploded shells in the ranks of the enemy "with such marked effect as to drive him in the utmost disorder from the field."

Had DuBois' battery opened its fire ten minutes earlier, or had the battalion held its position ten minutes longer, the command to withdraw never would have been given; then we should not have retired at all; and, though we should have left the field not so many, the cheer would have been on the side of the Federals.

After withdrawing from the cornfield, the battalion as a battalion took no further active part on the line of battle. This was all wrong. At that time the battalion had left 3 officers and at least 217 men, and, while it might have been somewhat demoralized on account of the moral effect of the retreat from the cornfield, there was plenty of fight left in the ranks. Gilbert had joined Steele's battalion with a portion of his company, and (Plummer being disabled) was the ranking officer of the battalion. He repeatedly sent orders to the battalion to join him, but the order was not obeyed. "Lieutenant Wood did make his way alone from the battalion to the front and reported to Gilbert on the line of battle for duty, but as he was the adjutant of the battalion, Gilbert deemed his post of duty to be with the battalion and sent him back with a positive order to the battalion commander to report in person to him with the battalion," but this second order was not complied with. I believe the reason assigned for this non-compliance was an order, received meantime from General Lyon, for the battalion to remain in the rear and to guard it against a large body of rebel cavalry which was

hovering over our line of retreat, coming at times within shelling distance of Du Bois' battery.

At the first advance in the cornfield Lieutenant Wood was wounded just above the left ear. Some two hours after the ball was cut out on the field by Assistant Surgeon Sprague.

Captain Gilbert, near the close of the battle, was severely wounded in the left shoulder.

During the retreat from the cornfield, Captain Plummer was severely wounded in the right hip. He followed the Rifle Recruits out of the field, and the writer followed Plummer.

On the muster-roll of the Rifle and Dragoon Recruits dated at Camp Lyon, near Rolla, Missouri, August 31, 1861, the following are reported as having *deserted*, viz.:

Private Joseph Booker, August 10, 1861.

Private Francis Burnes, August 11, 1861.

Private Charles J. Cassiday, August 19, 1861.

Private Orin Finley, August 11, 1861.

Private Martin Holland, August 24, 1861.

At this late day, an official record made at the time, forty-four (44) years ago, on the best evidence obtainable, probably the testimony of non-commissioned officers of the company and perhaps others, cannot of course be set aside except upon undoubted evidence of previous error. Still I should very much regret the doing even the shadow of an injustice to one of these recruits. *Booker may have deserted before the battle or to the enemy. But I cannot account for the desertion of Burnes and Finley the day after the battle.* Possibly these three men were killed in the battle. It would be a hard fate to be killed in action and have the record of *deserter* stand for all time against one's name. To-day I would gladly accord Booker, Burnes and Finley the benefit of a doubt in my mind. Cassiday and Holland deserted after we arrived at Rolla, Missouri.

It is possible the record of *killed in battle* should read twelve (12) instead of nine (9), as at present.

General Schofield in an official report dated St. Louis, Mo., February 12, 1862, writes:

Several days before the battle of Wilson's Creek it was ascertained beyond a doubt that the enemy's strength was about 22,000 men, with at least twenty pieces of artillery, while our force was only about 5000. About the 7th of August the main body of the enemy reached Wilson's Creek and General Lyon decided to attack him. The plan of attack was freely discussed between General Lyon, the members of his staff, Colonel Sigel, and several officers of the Regular Army. Colonel Sigel,

apparently anxious for a separate command, advocated the plan of a divided attack. All others, I believe, opposed it.

On the 8th of August the plan of a single attack was adopted, to be carried out on the 9th. This had to be postponed on account of the exhaustion of a part of our troops. During the morning of the 9th, Colonel Sigel had a long interview with General Lyon, and prevailed upon him to adopt his plan, which led to the mixture of glory, disgrace, and disaster of the ever-memorable 10th of August. Sigel, in attempting to perform the part assigned to himself, lost his artillery, lost his infantry [and Schofield might well have added, *lost his head*], and fled alone, or nearly so, to Springfield, arriving there long before the battle was ended. Yet he had almost nobody killed or wounded. One piece of his artillery and five or six hundred infantry were picked up and brought in by a company of regular cavalry. No effort was made by Sigel or any of his officers to rally their men and join Lyon's division, although the battle raged furiously for hours after Sigel's rout, and most of his men in their retreat *passed in rear of Lyon's line of battle*.

General Schofield was the adjutant-general of the Army of the West, and it is probable the strength of the Federal and Confederate armies as stated by him is, in round numbers, nearly correct, but I adhere to the figures which I have given on a previous page.

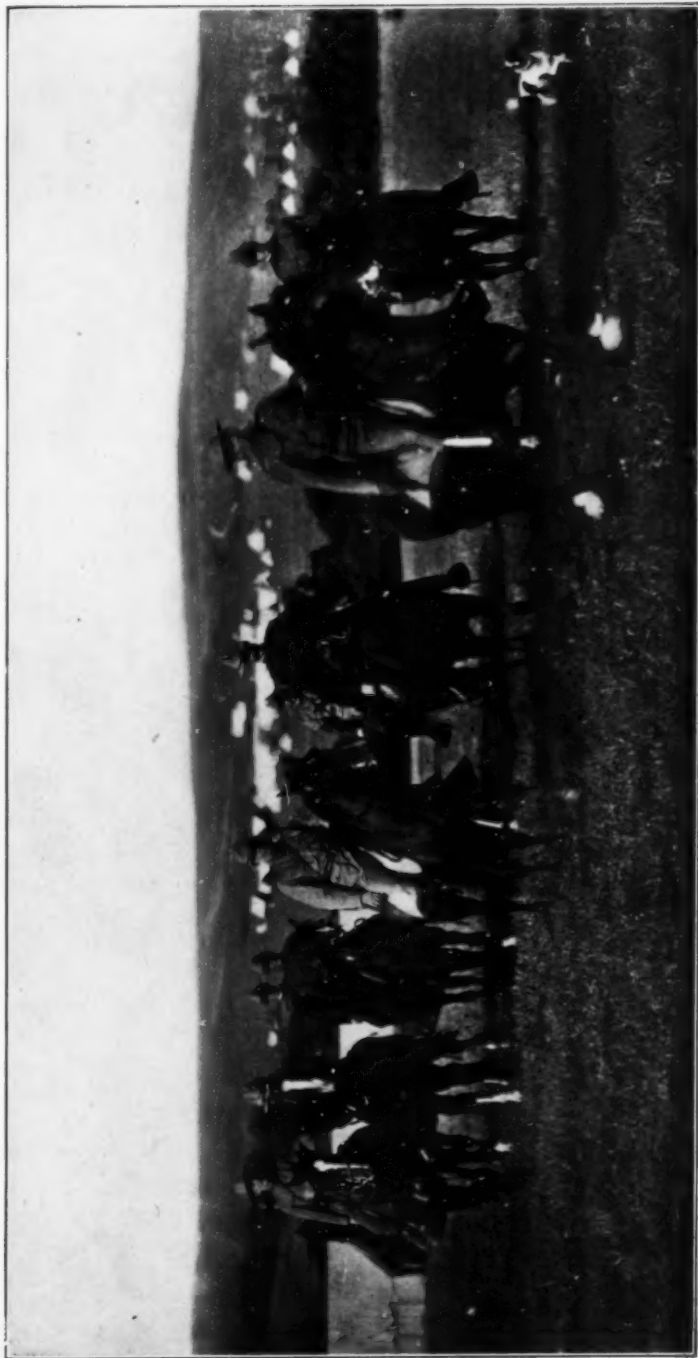
Of this battle General McCulloch says:

Probably no two opposing forces ever fought with greater desperation. * * * The incessant roll of musketry was deafening and the balls fell thick as hailstones.

A distinguished participant writing to me of the battle says:

Accordingly there was *a four hours' fighting which had no equal on the American Continent up to that time for bull-dog, hang-on tenacity*.

The conflict raged almost without interruption for six hours and a half, from five o'clock to eleven-thirty A. M., and left the Union forces in full possession of the field. Indeed, when the Union forces retired from the field of battle, there was not a Confederate in sight, and Captain Woodruff, whose Confederate battery occupied a commanding position to the left of the Federal line, is my authority for the statement, communicated by General Gilbert, that after the final charge on Totten's battery on the hill had failed, *the Confederates began to leave*, and when he saw the line of Federal ambulances and wounded were moving out towards the prairie, he mounted a courier and *stopped the Confederate retreat*. In my judgment, had the Union forces camped upon the field of battle, the Confederates would have continued their retreat, and the glorious death of Lyon might not then have proved a useless sacrifice.



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BRIGADIER-GENERAL T. J. WINT AND STAFF.
Camp of Instruction, Fort Riley, 1906.

Junction City, Mo.



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NATIONAL CAMP OF INSTRUCTION, FORT RILEY, 1906.

Gen. Wint's headqrs. seen in distance on right; the Regt. Field Artillery and Siege Battalion encamped beyond One-Mile Creek in the distance on the left; beyond there is Fort Riley. The picket lines of the Cavalry Brigade and Horse Artillery are seen in distant center; the Infantry Camp in foreground.

THE NATIONAL CAMP OF INSTRUCTION AT FORT RILEY.

BY LIEUTENANT-COLONEL A. C. SHARPE, U.S.A., CHIEF OF STAFF.



THE course of practical instruction at the Fort Riley camp this year was of unusual interest. Its development along the lines indicated by the War Department and according to the plan laid down by the Commanding General was uninterrupted and successful even beyond expectation, and the results are conceded by all who have expressed a serious opinion to have been most satisfactory.

Remembering past lessons and seeking to retain the valuable features of former years, it was found possible by reason of the extended period of the encampment to make wide departures in methods and reduce the course to a system heretofore unknown. We were enjoined by General Orders 110, War Department, to institute and pursue a progressive course of training, a course, manifestly, which contemplated a beginning, a progression and a culmination. Instead of rushing into battle within twenty-four hours after arrival, as we did at Manassas, it seemed that we were to be given opportunity and time to carry forward, without undue haste, a systematic unfolding by successive steps, of a consistent and rational plan whose several stages or periods, culminating in some final tests, should constitute a complete whole.

With this end in view an order was prepared, dividing the available time (sixty-one days) into five periods and assigning to each period a particular course to be pursued in the elements of field service and minor operations of war. As this order can perhaps be better understood from its text than explained, extracts are here inserted. It will be observed that Saturdays and Sundays were eliminated, the former being devoted to the usual inspections and athletic games, and the latter to divine service, recreation and rest. Omitting these eighteen days, there remained a total of forty-three for instruction. By economizing time, suppressing all ceremonies and spectacular exhibitions (which happily had been discountenanced by General Order 110), it was found practicable to begin each period with the smallest units (companies, troops and batteries), and so pro-

gress, in each period, through all degrees of the military hierarchy to a climax in the highest available command.

The scheme will appear more in detail by reference to the order:

HEADQUARTERS PROVISIONAL BRIGADE,
CAMP OF INSTRUCTION, FORT RILEY RESERVATION, KANSAS,

July 27, 1906.

GENERAL ORDERS, {
No. 7.

The following schedule of instruction will be followed by the United States troops in this camp. It is designed to secure a uniform system for the entire command, beginning with the more elementary field training and gradually advancing to the combined use of the three arms, together with engineers and other special corps, in such tactical exercises and maneuvers as the available terrain may permit. No time will be spent in formal close order drills or other similar instruction which it is assumed has been perfected in garrison. Saturday mornings (unless otherwise ordered) will be devoted to the weekly inspections, and Saturday afternoons to athletics; Sundays to Divine service and rest. As far as practicable, exercises will be so timed as to terminate before noon.

* * * * *

I. SCHEDULE FOR CAVALRY AND INFANTRY.

First period, 9 days—August 1-13.—Formations for attack and defense.

Aug. 1 and 2—Troops and companies.

Aug. 3 and 6—Squadrons and battalions.

Aug. 7 and 8—Regiments.

Aug. 9 and 10—Provisional brigades, including elements of all arms.

Aug. 13—Division. (The entire command.)

In this instruction, commanders will endeavor to work over different ground each day, giving the exercises as wide and varied scope as possible. On the 1st, 2d and 3d the enemy will be imaginary; in the other exercises, he may be indicated. Special attention will be given to the effect of increased ranges as developed in recent wars. At the conclusion of this period, officers will be assembled at Provisional Brigade Headquarters for a discussion of the preceding day's work. No written reports will be required, but each commander may be called upon to describe the part taken by his command with a statement of advantages and disadvantages met at different stages and the means employed to utilize or overcome them.

Second period, 9 days—August 14-24.—Dispositions for the security and information of troops on the march.

Aug. 14 and 15—Troops and companies.

Aug. 16, 17 and 20—Squadrons and battalions.

Aug. 21 and 22—Regiments.

Aug. 23—Provisional separate brigades, including elements of all arms.

Aug. 24—Division. (The entire command.)

During this period, progressive instruction will be had in the duties of advance guards, rear guards, flanking parties and patrols. On the 14th and 16th, the enemy will be imaginary; in the other exercises, he

may be indicated. In the preliminary exercises care will be taken to acquire facility in passing to the required formations, and as the course progresses the exercises will include changes from the order of march to that of battle and the reverse. At the conclusion of the period, officers will be assembled for discussion as provided in the first period.

Third period, 8 days—Aug. 27-Sept. 6.—Disposition for the security and information of troops in camp or bivouac.

Aug. 27 and 28—Troops and companies.

Aug. 29 and 30—Squadrons and battalions.

Aug. 31—Muster. (An exercise may be had after muster in the discretion of regimental and separate squadron commanders.)

Sept. 3 and 4—Regiments.

Sept. 5 and 6—Provisional separate brigades, including elements of all arms.

Sept. 7.—Division. (The entire command).

In this period, each section of outposts will be inspected and the advantages of the positions selected will be pointed out, together with the means which would be employed to strengthen a semi-permanent location. After this instruction, the section will be relieved by a new detail, thus familiarizing the troops with the methods of posting and relieving the various elements of an outpost. In the smaller commands this can be effected by relieving sentinels every 20 minutes, pickets every hour and supports every three hours. The strength of the outposts will be varied according to the condition assumed, patrols will be sent out, reconnaissance pushed well to the front, and sketches submitted. This period will also include the posting and relief of outposts when a squadron or battalion or larger command is on the march. Night arrangements should be illustrated, and methods of assembly to resist attack will be practiced. The enemy will be represented by a few scouts who may be instructed to attack or penetrate the lines, if possible, unobserved. At the conclusion of this period, officers will be assembled for discussion as provided in the first period.

Fourth period, 5 days—Sept. 10-14.—Marches.

Sept. 10—Regiments.

Sept. 11 and 12—Provisional separate brigades, with elements of all arms.

Sept. 13—Division. (The entire command.)

Sept. 14—Forced march.

Facility and promptness in assembling and marching the larger commands is to be attained, bearing in mind that delays increase with the size of the command. Experience in carrying the field kit on a long march, the utility of the equipment and clothing, especially the infantry shoe, the proper care of animals, use of water, etc., are to be observed. On the exercise of the 13th, the command may pass from the order in march to the order in battle and the reverse.

The discussion will conclude this period as provided in preceding periods.

Fifth period, 12 days—Sept. 17-29.—Maneuvers; 6 problems, 2 days each.

Sept. 17 and 18—Collision of troops on the march.

Sept. 19 and 20—A flank attack.

Sept. 21 and 22—Attack and defense of a convoy.

Sept. 24 and 25—Attack and defense of outposts.

CAMP AT FORT RILEY.

Sept. 26 and 27—Advance guard against rear guard.

Sept. 28 and 29—A night attack and defense.

* * * * *

These problems may be changed as circumstances require.

(Provision was made in this period for the usual discussion on the day following each problem. Written reports were not required, but commanders were expected to state their estimate of the situation, read their orders and explain method of execution.)

II. SCHEDULE FOR ENGINEERS, ARTILLERY, SIGNAL CORPS, HOSPITAL CORPS AND SUPPLY DEPARTMENTS.

The work of these troops being of a special character, their instruction will be carried forward during the first four periods by the senior officers respectively of each corps or department. The chief engineer officer, commanding officer of the provisional regiment of artillery, chief signal officer and chief surgeon will each prepare the general outline of a progressive course for their troops, corresponding to the cavalry and infantry periods, and submit it to these headquarters for approval. These schedules will provide for the participation of their troops in the brigade and divisional exercises, as contemplated in the cavalry and infantry scheme.

* * * * *

In compliance with the last paragraph of this order, the Chief Engineer Officer, Major Thomas H. Rees, prepared a

SCHEDULE OF INSTRUCTION FOR THE THIRD BATTALION OF ENGINEERS:

I. Company I is charged with the supervision and execution of such engineering operations as may be required in connection with the maneuvers and with the instruction of the militia forces.

Thorough reconnaissance will be made of the entire maneuver field and maps of the same will be secured or made. Officers and men will become thoroughly familiar with the country and with its streams, rivers, roads and topographical features. All places where crossings of rivers may be effected with the advance guard bridge train will be selected and marked and approaches to them made ready by marking out practicable lines of communication, building small bridges across gullies and clearing the way where necessary.

The ground to be covered in the intrenchment problem will be studied and the works planned and laid out.

The advance guard bridge train will be kept in constant readiness for use with a permanent assignment of teams, teamsters and members of bridge section to particular wagons.

During each of the preliminary periods prescribed in G. O. No. 7, c. s., instruction of the company will be conducted with a view to preparing for participation in the brigade and division exercises that close the several periods, and in the final maneuvers the company will be prepared to execute any engineering operations that may arise in connection with the operations of other arms.

The company will also be prepared to locate, lay out and supervise the construction of a strong field work with timber casemates, proof against light artillery fire with a view to having the work bombarded by

light artillery and observing its resisting powers. Dummy figures, or live animals (chickens or sheep) if procurable should be placed in the work during the bombardment.

This work should be constructed by daily battalion details from the brigade at large and should be finished in two weeks, working forenoons only.

A similar test of shelter trenches against small arms fire and of gun emplacements with dummy guns against artillery fire would furnish valuable information concerning the efficacy of the new United States arms.

II. Company K is charged with the maintenance and care of the pontoon bridge and train and will keep the reserve train in readiness to load up and move at any time. An assignment of teams and teamsters to particular wagons will be made by consultation with the battalion quartermaster.

A river gage will be established with its zero at elevation 1040, Geological Survey B. M. to read feet and tenths up to 10 feet. A. B. M. will be established on the bank near the gage. The gage record will be kept by the bridge guard. Company K will be available for work on permanent bridge when not otherwise engaged.

III. Companies L and M will begin work on permanent bridge, L on right bank and M on left bank, first clearing the ground and then raising earth embankments for the approaches.

The commanding officer, Company L, will make the measurements necessary to locate the end piers and will lay out the work above specified from drawings that will be furnished.

Construction work will begin as soon as material begins to arrive."

(NOTE.—The field work, a redoubt for a battalion of infantry, was begun on August 15th and completed September 14th. It is located about 600 yards west by north of Morris Hill. The course of instruction pursued under the foregoing schedule included construction of rope ferries, bridge approaches, pontoon bridge, reconnaissance of river, location of fords, etc., also the construction of a permanent bridge over the Kansas River, for which an allotment of \$24,750 was received. The battalion also participated in a field problem—defense of a position, which it prepared with trenches and entanglements. It assisted in the night operations of the artillery by maintaining a searchlight and also supplied brigade headquarters with a current for incandescent lights.)

The commander of the artillery regiment, Col. Geo. S. Grimes, submitted the following

PROGRAM FOR ARTILLERY INSTRUCTION:

First period, Aug. 1-13.

Aug. 1 and 2—Batteries.

Aug. 3 and 6—Battalions.

Aug. 7 and 8—Regiment and separate battalions.

Aug. 9, 10, 13—Combined training.

Battery Instruction.—Battalion commanders will prepare for each of their batteries a simple tactical problem involving the attack or defense of a position.

The nature of the duty to be performed will be communicated to each battery commander by means of a written order setting forth in concise form the information necessary for an intelligent solution of the problem. The order should include:

(a) What is known as to the position and strength of the enemy.

- (b) What is known as to the position and strength of our own troops.
- (c) The plan of action.
- (d) The task to be performed by the battery concerned.

Battery commanders will take the necessary steps to carry out the task assigned them.

Battalion commanders will observe the work. After its conclusion they will make such criticism as may be necessary.

Battalion Instruction.—The regimental commander will prepare problems for the employment of the battalions of the regiment, the artillery commander for the separate battalions—the method of procedure being in both cases similar to that prescribed for battery instruction.

Regimental Instruction.—The artillery commander will prepare problems for the employment of the regiment and will supervise the work.

Particular attention is to be paid to:

- (1) Timely reconnaissance and selection of the position (using scouts and reconnaissance officers).
- (2) Dispositions preliminary to action, such as securing firing date, preparing cover, arranging for the service of information and communication.
- (3) The advance to and occupation of the position, making due use of cover, posting limbers and reserves, providing for security, arranging for resupply of ammunition.
- (4) Conduct of fire, fire discipline, use of auxiliary observers, etc.
- (5) Fire direction, assignment of duties, assignment of positions, designation of targets, posting artillery so as to secure a wide field of fire and to prepare for the probable eventualities of action, concentrating the fire of dispersed units.

On the assumption that new conditions arise, additional orders should be sent imposing new tasks, involving changes of target, or position, or both.

The exercise should be conducted as nearly as practicable under conditions, assimilating those of service, and should be made to cover as many of the incidents of an ordinary action as the time available will permit.

Second period, August 14-24.

Aug. 14 and 15—Batteries.

Aug. 16, 17, 20—Battalions.

Aug. 21 and 22—Regiment and separate battalions.

Aug. 23, 24—Combined training.

The instruction of this period will be in extension of that prescribed for the first period and will be conducted in a similar manner. The employment of artillery in the various important phases of action is to be illustrated. Thus: Artillery in the advance guard, in the combat of preparation, in the decisive attack, in pursuit, in the rear guard, horse artillery in a cavalry action, etc., etc.

Particular attention is to be given during this period to perfecting the services of information and communication.

Commanding officers are to take steps to insure the prompt transmission of information between the various elements of the command.

Reconnaissance officers are to be required, for example, to operate well in advance, taking all the necessary precautions for safety, and for the early transmission of information secured; to locate and sketch hostile positions; to select suitable positions for our own artillery; to make suitable road and position sketches; to gain contact with friendly troops.

Scouts are to be employed, for example, to assist the reconnaissance officers; to examine designated roads; to select a suitable route to given positions; to explore a section of country and determine its practicability for artillery and whether or not it is free from hostile parties; to act as auxiliary observers.

Agents of communication and the signal details are to be used to maintain communication between the various elements of the command.

Third period, August 27-September 7.

Aug. 27 and 28—Battery.

Aug. 29 and 30—Battalions.

Aug. 31—Muster. (An exercise may be had after muster in the discretion of regimental and separate battalion commanders.)

Sept. 3 and 4—Regiment and separate battalions.

Sept. 5, 6 and 7—Combined training.

The instruction of this period will include that outlined for the two previous periods and will be conducted in a similar manner. Assumed incidents of field service will be introduced into the problems. For example: (a) Artillery on duty with the outposts. (b) Preparation of positions, involving actual construction of cover. (c) Occupying a position at night, providing for immediate readiness for action and also for securing as much rest as possible for men and animals. (d) Action at night, with and without use of searchlights. (e) Practice in the replenishment of ammunition: first, of individual batteries and battalions; second, of divisional and corps artillery (an ammunition column to be organized for the replenishment of the larger units). (f) Replacement of casualties; the officer supervising the instruction to rule out, during its progress, certain individuals and animals as disabled and incapable of service.

Fourth period.—Sept. 10-14—Marches, as per General Program.

Fifth period.—Maneuvers, Sept. 17-29, as per General Program.

II. FIRING PRACTICE.

Firing practice will take place, as far as weather and other conditions will permit, according to the schedule shown below. Ordinarily, it will take place in the *afternoon*. During battery and battalion practice, a battalion will fire each afternoon. The provisional regiment will fire on the days allotted to regimental practice.

For battery, for battalion and for regimental practice, the next higher commander, in each case, will outline the tactical problem to be solved, issuing the necessary order for that purpose.

The immediate commander of the organization concerned will then take the necessary measures to accomplish the task assigned. The next higher commander will *supervise* the practice.

The battery problems will be of a simple nature; they will always involve illustrating the employment of artillery to meet the requirements of a definite tactical situation; but their special purpose is to afford battery commanders the opportunity to gain experience in the adjustment of fire.

The special purpose of the battalion and regimental problems is to afford the higher commanders the opportunity to exercise fire direction. Several phases of an action will generally be included in each of these problems. The officer supervising the practice will announce these phases as they are supposed to arise; the officer in immediate command will take the necessary steps to meet them. Disappearing and moving targets, as well as stationary targets, will be employed; the officer

supervising the practice will indicate the time for the appearance, or the movement of the disappearing and moving targets.

MEMORANDUM

FEATURES OF ARTILLERY INSTRUCTION TO WHICH PARTICULAR ATTENTION IS TO BE PAID DURING THE FIRST PERIOD

1. Reconnaissance; early arrival on the ground, use of reconnaissance officers and scouts, marking the route.
2. Forming a plan for using the available artillery to meet the assumed condition of action.
3. Assignment of duties, for example: (a) Batteries for immediate action, and, if appropriate, batteries in observation and in waiting. (b) Allotment of the hostile terrain to batteries in observation and in waiting, and preparation by them for prompt opening of fire against an enemy appearing in their allotted sections. (c) Subdivision of duties as the action is supposed to progress. Thus, certain batteries may be directed to keep hostile artillery under observation while others prepare the infantry attack. (d) Provision for covering the whole front to be attacked by our infantry. Each battery may have to cover 200 yards of front or more.
4. Assignment of positions. Necessity of securing a large field of fire and of obviating dead space. (If necessary, certain units may be posted so as to sweep the ground in front of other units.)
5. Subdivision for action. Designation of time and place for same, and of officer who is to supervise it and conduct the march toward the position.
6. Advance to and occupation of the position; cases in which deliberation is permissible are to me assumed and also those in which great promptness is requisite.
Stress is to be laid upon utilizing all available cover.
7. Posting limbers: Concealment from view, facilitation of free communication with the guns. (The best formation of the limber with a view to limiting losses due to the enemy's searching fire is to be made a matter of study and experiment.)
8. Posting reserves: The decision is to be made as to whether battery reserves are to be posted separately or as to whether they are to be united to form a battalion reserve. The necessity of replenishing ammunition readily and under cover is to be borne in mind.
9. USE OF AGENTS, SIGNAL DETAIL, ETC.

An imaginary enemy is considered. The officer exercising fire direction announces the various incidents of action as they are supposed to occur and gives his orders for meeting them. Thus:

- (a) "A battery of artillery is unlimbering in such a position. Attack it."
- (b) "The enemy's reserves are reported behind such a crest within a space of 200 mils. on either side of the lone tree. Search for them."
- (c) "The infantry in your front is to attack the hill marked 'C' on map. Prepare the attack and then support it. A front of 300 mils. to the right of the farm house is assigned to you."
- (d) "Observe the artillery behind crest 'H' and prevent its re-entry into action."

(e) "Our infantry is now ready for delivering the final attack on hill 'C.' Support it. If successful, move at once and occupy the position."

The officer supervising the instruction may also send from time to time, to the officer in immediate charge, orders indicating new phases of an action, and calling for the formation of new plans and dispositions."

* * * * *

The Chief Signal Officer, Lieutenant George E. Kumpé, prepared the following

SCHEDULE FOR THE SIGNAL TROOPS:

First period—August 1 to 8.

Aug. 1 and 4—Theoretical and practical instruction in the construction of field buzzers and buzzer lines, and their management and operation.

Aug. 5 to 6—Theoretical and practical instruction in constructing, operation and maintaining field telephone lines of information.

Aug. 7 and 8—Theoretical and practical instruction in visual signaling—flag, heliograph and acetylene lantern, day and night—and the care and accountability of funds, property and records.

Aug. 9, 10, 13—Take part in brigade and division maneuvers as directed by the commanding general, provisional brigade.

Second period—August 14 to 24.

Aug. 14 to 17—Theoretical and practical instruction in lines of information on the march—temporary, semi-permanent and permanent lines.

Aug. 18 to 20—Drills—constructing field telephones and telegraph lines.

Aug. 21 and 22—Visual signaling. Day and night—same as on August 7 and 8—and rockets, bombs, etc.

Aug. 23 and 24—Same as on August 9 to 13.

Third period—August 27 to September 6.

Aug. 27 and 28—Practical instruction in combined use of telegraph, telephone and visual signaling apparatus, for connecting main bodies and outpost in camp or bivouac.

Aug. 29, 30 and 31 (after muster)—Practical instruction with the field wireless apparatus.

Sept. 3 and 4—Practical instruction in the operation and care of portable searchlight.

Sept. 5, 6 and 7—Same as on August 9, 10, 13.

Fourth period—September 10 to 14.

Sept. 10—Drill with the field wire train and night signaling.

Sept. 11 to 14, and 17 to 29—As prescribed by the commanding general, provisional brigade.

(NOTE.—A detachment of signal troops under command of Lieutenant Charles L. Willard, Twenty-ninth Infantry, successfully operated a portable searchlight in conjunction with the night target practice of several batteries.)

The Chief Surgeon, Col. John Van R. Hoff, submitted the following:

* * * * * In preparing this schedule I have found it necessary to consider two primary conditions the medical department is required to meet, the actual, *i. e.*, the protection of the health of troops by sanitation,

together with the care of the current ill and injured, approximately 3 per cent. of the command; and the hypothetical, the training for war.

The former must of course receive the first consideration and in itself is continuous instruction for the medical department. The latter, important as it is, and quite as important to the medical department as to any other branch of the service, unfortunately for us must take a subsidiary position, for the reason stated. This is emphasized by the fact that the strength of the medical department of this command is but about 50 per cent. of that prescribed for such in Field Service Regulations, and therefore little more than enough to meet the actualities of the camp, including the emergencies which will be of daily occurrence.

Circular No. 2, c. s., Par. 9, from these headquarters, prescribes that "All men of the H. C. who can be spared from the care of the actual sick will be instructed in first aid, litter drill and duties in camp at least five hours weekly. This instruction should be given, when practicable, while the men are on maneuver duty."

With the foregoing in mind, the following is respectfully submitted:

INSTRUCTION HOSPITAL CORPS:

First period.

Aug. 1-2—Organization of function and interior economy of field infirmaries.

Aug. 2-6—Organization of field hospital and ambulance company sections.

Aug. 7-8—Hospital Corps litter drill of all medical units assembled on the field hospital grounds.

Aug. 9-10—Striking, loading, unloading and pitching the field hospital.

Aug. 13—Packing the ambulance company and infirmaries.

Second period.

Aug. 14-15—Formation of first aid station.

Aug. 16-20—Formation of ambulance station.

Aug. 21-23—Formation of field hospital.

Aug. 24—All medical units deployed as on the field of battle.

Third period.

Aug. 27-28—The reserve hospital, *reson*, organization and function.

Aug. 29-Sept. 6—The medical department personnel and materiel of units in the field, with their respective commands, when the men will be instructed in the work to be done under active service conditions.

Fourth period.

Sept. 10-14—All field medical units personnel and materiel with the command.

Fifth period.

Sept. 17-29—All field units in position to meet the actual casualties, should any occur, and preparing for the problem of September 26, in which a proportionate number of men of the fighting effective should be tagged, required to fall out as wounded, helped to the rear by designated bearers, then to reserve hospital, and so far as practicable treated as they would be were the conditions actual.

It is proposed to have the hospital corps of the State troops drop into the course of instruction wherever they find it.

The sojourn of these troops will be so comparatively short that it is deemed better to give them object lessons in the work of the hospital corps rather than to attempt to perfect them in its details. A certain amount of bearer drill, at least one hour daily, should be required of them in addition to the instruction imparted in the progressive course.

In every problem the State troops are required to solve, the medical

department should take part with its various units manned, equipped and deployed as provided in Field Service Regulations. One man per company should be tagged, about the time the problem is completed, or if actually ill, at any time. This plan will not deprive the "wounded" of participation in the problem, and it will bring this part of the work to the attention of those engaged, at the proper period, after the fight, and will receive the consideration that cannot and should not be given it while the fight is on. * * * * *

These schedules were duly approved and the work of each department thus outlined went forward smoothly and systematically.

SUBSISTENCE INSTRUCTION.

This being a camp wholly devoted to instruction, every department, whether combatant or not, was expected to contribute its share wherever instruction might be imparted. The subsistence of troops in the field, especially new troops, being generally attended with great waste, improper cooking and consequent disease, the chief commissary was called upon to spare a competent man to instruct the organized militia in these details. He also sent some of the most proficient cooks in the Training School for Bakers to the various State regiments to instruct them in the economical use of the ration and in kitchen cleanliness and serving meals. Although the organized militia came here primarily to engage in maneuvers, they expressed their high appreciation of the thoughtful provision which had been made for their instruction in these details and in paper work and camp sanitation. There is no doubt that the lessons thus learned will prove quite as valuable to them as the more spectacular work on the firing line.

THE ORGANIZED MILITIA.

Before proceeding to a consideration of the course which was specially prescribed for the organized militia, it may be well to enumerate the regular troops with whom they were to be brought into contact. These consisted of the following:

- Third Battalion United States Engineers.
- Company A, Signal Corps.
- Detachments Hospital Corps.
- The Eleventh Cavalry.
- The Ninth Cavalry, less one squadron.
- One squadron Second Cavalry.
- One squadron Thirteenth Cavalry.
- One provisional regiment Field Artillery.
- One battalion Horse Artillery.
- One battalion Siege Artillery.
- The Eighteenth and Thirtieth Regiments, U. S. I.
- Platoon of machine guns with Eighteenth Infantry.

Seven States were represented at the encampment, some of them sending their entire commands. Following is a list of their dates and organizations:

Aug. 5th to 12th: Nebraska:

Brigade Headquarters.
2 regiments infantry.
1 company hospital corps.
1 company signal corps.
1 battery artillery.

Aug. 12th to 19th: Arkansas:

1 regiment infantry.

Aug. 18th to 26th: South Dakota:

1 regiment infantry, less 1 battalion.

Aug. 19th to 26th: Kansas:

Brigade Headquarters.
2 regiments infantry.
1 battery artillery.

Aug. 26th to Sept. 2d: Missouri:

Brigade Headquarters.
3 regiments infantry.

Sept. 1st to 9th: Iowa:

1 regiment infantry.
1 company hospital corps.

Sept. 23d to 30th: Oklahoma:

1 regiment infantry.
1 company hospital corps.
1 company signal corps.
1 company engineer corps.

It may be said in general that the participation of the State troops in this camp was an almost unbroken series of successes. I say almost, because one day was lost owing to intense heat; because also some of the troops were not sufficiently prepared for the advanced work required, not having had opportunity at home for much, if any, battalion drill or instruction in normal formations; and finally, also, because one regiment was unfortunate enough to have a few undisciplined and callow young men who found amusement in firing their spare ammunition off in camp, and were also guilty of grossly unsoldierly conduct towards some of the mounted orderlies. With these exceptions, however, the execution of the program, as a whole, covering so long a period, and with militia troops from such diverse sections, was certainly gratifying. Owing to the limited time available (five or six days to each State), it was necessary to crowd their work along somewhat faster than that of the regulars. The unwisdom, however, of progressing too rapidly was

even greater with them than with professional soldiers, and a gradual advance from simple battalion formations was therefore devised, similar to that for the regular troops, but necessarily dwelling on each feature most briefly. A circular was prepared and issued setting forth in detail this schedule for the entire sixty days. The following extracts are taken:

HEADQUARTERS PROVISIONAL BRIGADE,
CAMP OF INSTRUCTION, FORT RILEY RESERVATION, KANSAS,
July 26, 1906.

CIRCULAR,
No. 3.

The following routine and schedule of exercises will be observed by the organized Militia while on duty in this camp:

1. Regimental adjutants and adjutants of separate squadrons and battalions will report daily at 7.30 P.M. to the Adjutant-General for orders. Separate troop, battery and company commanders will report for instructions daily at 7.30 P.M. to the respective commanding officers of the regular service hereinafter designated under whose supervision they are to act the next day. Commanders of units of the regular service herein designated to supervise the instruction of militia organizations will study their needs and so direct their work as to prepare them as speedily as possible for participation in more advanced exercises. To this end they will detail one or more capable officers of their commands as instructors who will accompany the militia organizations during their first three days' drills and exercises, observe their progress and render such instruction as the militia commander may desire. In the case of engineers, cavalry, artillery, hospital corps and signal corps, the organizations may be incorporated into commands of regular troops, if the commander of such organization so desires and the officer supervising the instruction deem such method best.

2. The commanding officers of the 18th and 30th Regiments of Infantry will each detail two suitable officers as observers and instructors of infantry. Where available, graduates of the Leavenworth schools will be selected for this duty. They will report to the Chief of Staff for instructions and will be assigned to observe and assist in the development of the Militia Infantry.

3. A topographical officer will be detailed by each regimental commander after arrival in camp. Officers so detailed will take up the study of conventional signs, map reading, etc., and endeavor to qualify themselves for preparing the sketches which they will be required to make during the ensuing tactical exercises. They will report for this instruction to the commanding officer, Engineer Battalion, for one hour on the day after their arrival at such time and place as he may designate. They will be assisted during this hour by a non-commissioned officer of Engineers who will be detailed for this purpose by the officer commanding the Engineer Battalion.

4. In all State organizations the necessary guard will be established immediately after arrival and daily thereafter as prescribed in General Orders, No. 3, paragraph 5, current series, these headquarters.

5. It is assumed that all militia organizations are anxious to perfect themselves in squadron, battalion and regimental work as speedily as possible with a view to participation in advanced exercises, and that they

will earnestly avail themselves of the scheme of instruction herein provided. Hearty co-operation and zealous effort in the preparatory work will enable them to advance to tactical problems much better qualified to profit by them.

* * * * *

An illustration of the course pursued by each contingent of State troops is afforded by the following

SCHEDULE OF THE NEBRASKA BRIGADE:

SUNDAY, AUGUST 5TH.

Nebraska troops arrive and go into camp.

MONDAY, AUGUST 6TH.

A. M.—Cavalry drill under direction of the commanding officer, provisional cavalry regiment. (This was omitted, as the Nebraska cavalry did not come.)

Artillery drill under direction of the commanding officer, provisional artillery regiment.

Infantry drill (battalion close order), under the direction of regimental commanders.

Hospital corps instruction under direction of the Chief Surgeon.

Signal company instruction under direction of the Chief Signal Officer.

Band practice during drill hour.

P. M.—Same as *A. M.*, except that infantry will take up extended order and the other arms will be similarly advanced.

Lecture (after drill) on military courtesy and guard duty.

Band concerts after retreat.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 7TH.

A. M.—Same as August 6th, *A. M.*, except that infantry will take up "Troops in Battle," paragraphs 335 to 347, Infantry Drill Regulations, and the other arms will be similarly advanced.

P. M.—The infantry will take up Evolutions of the Regiment, and the other arms will be similarly advanced as above indicated.

Concerts by bands after retreat.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 8TH.

A. M.—(a) At 8.25 at the sounding of "The General" (if weather is favorable), tents will be struck and pitched in center of company streets. If weather is not favorable, "The General" will be sounded for this purpose at 8.25 *A. M.* the first favorable day following.

(b) An exercise in Outpost and Patrolling. In this exercise a line will be first established by regular troops and relieved by the Nebraska troops. The signal corps company will establish communications and the cavalry, artillery and hospital corps will each be employed in their proper functions. The topographical officers will prepare the required sketches, and the cavalry will be instructed in patrolling. Advantage will be taken of any opportunity during the exercise to instruct the artillery in reconnoissance, selection and occupation of positions, securing firing data, etc. Reports made by the commanding officer of the militia troops will be as brief as possible, consistent with clearness, and will be forwarded with sketches to the Chief of Staff before 8 *A. M.* the following morning. Where

written orders are issued, a copy will accompany or be included in reports.

In the preparation of orders, commanders may avail themselves of the assistance of Staff College officers, one or more of whom, if available, will accompany the command in this and subsequent exercises.

Band practice.

P. M.—The infantry will take up evolutions of the brigade, especially the "Brigade in Battle." The other arms will continue to advance as above indicated.

4.35 P. M.—At the sounding of the "General" tents will be struck and pitched on their original site. In case the troops return to camp after 4.35 P. M., tents will be struck and repitched immediately after return.

Band concerts after retreat.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 9TH.

A. M.—An exercise in Marching, Advance, Flank and Rear Guard, Tent Pitching and Individual Cooking. The troops will march at 8 A. M. and will be equipped as prescribed in Par. 6, General Orders, No. 3, current series, these Headquarters, canteens filled with water. They will carry in the haversack (or saddle-bags) uncooked rations for one meal. The morning exercise will be suspended about noon, and instruction given in making shelter tent camp and the use of the mess kit, each man preparing his own meal. Regimental and Battalion quartermasters will see that sufficient fuel is carried in wagons for this purpose, and that fuel not used is brought back to camp. Troops having no shelter tents will carry the blanket and poncho.

The commanding officer will not only announce the order of march, etc., but will anticipate meeting hostile cavalry and artillery. In this and subsequent exercises, the cavalry will carry in the belt 35 rounds blank rifle ammunition, and 15 rounds blank revolver ammunition, and the infantry 50 rounds blank ammunition per man. The artillery will carry five rounds blank ammunition per gun. The ordnance officer (who will be detailed the day before by the commanding officer) will see that the ammunition is promptly issued, and company commanders are cautioned to *verify very carefully* the required inspection of belts to see that no ball cartridges are carried.

P. M.—The return march will be utilized for instruction in rear and flank guard duties, making the necessary dispositions in case of attack by a pursuing party. Report will be rendered as in the preceding day's exercise.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 10TH.

A. M.—Problem.

3.00 P. M.—Muster. Muster rolls will be sent to the paymaster immediately after muster.

4.30 P. M.—Regimental parade.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 11TH.

A. M.—Inspection of brigade by the Inspector-General. Payment of Nebraska troops.

P. M.—Athletics.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 12TH.

Police of camp, preparatory to departure, entraining and departure of Nebraska troops for home stations.

This schedule was conformed to with slight variations by each State contingent throughout the entire period of the encampment. In two instances (the Iowas and Oklahomas), instead of making the Wednesday march and attack in the morning and preparing the noon meal, the regiments went into shelter tent camp over night, prepared three meals and marched and fought the next day. The progressive scheme for the militia no less than for the regular troops was found to be of positive advantage in giving subordinate commanders (captains and majors) opportunity to prepare their commands for the more advanced work to follow. It will be seen that the short time available permitted but one exercise in each feature of battalion work and one or two by regiment, before they were launched into a problem involving the use and co-operation of the three arms. But certainly, brief as it was, this was far better than a headlong jump from the railroad train into line of battle.

In some of the States physical examination of recruits had been adopted as a prerequisite to enlistment, and in such instances the good results were plainly manifest in the superior quality of the men.

Among those which have not yet adopted a physical standard, a considerable number of non-effectives were noted, immature boys and undeveloped men of questionable endurance, some flat-chested, some partially deaf, having but one eye, suffering with chronic ailments, etc. Such organizations could be counted on to furnish a large percentage of stragglers; when the test of march and battle came, their ranks were speedily depleted, the weak and unfit yielding easily to fatigue and falling out before the exercise for the day was half completed. Of course, the sick report of such organizations was large; in one regiment, at least, it rose to ten per cent. Certainly, without argument, it must be apparent to every officer of the State troops that men of such physical infirmity are of no earthly use in the ranks; they are worse than useless; they are an incumbrance, "mouths without hands." They have to be fed and transported and paid just the same as effective men; they have to be cared for when sick. And for all this they yield no return except a bad example. It is next to criminal to impose such men on the State and Nation as a part of the quota under the liberal provisions of the Dick Law. It is to be hoped that every State which has not already done so will no longer delay the adoption of a physical standard and rigorously bar all undesirable men

from their ranks. Better have no troops at all than an organization half made up of weaklings who require the other half to take care of them in camp, and who wilt and sink by the wayside as soon as they are called upon for a little extra exertion.

An examination of the muster rolls showed that some of the militia regiments were encumbered with a large percentage of recruits. Some men had actually been enlisted as recently as three or four days before coming to camp. A great many had been in the service less than six weeks. This is a very undesirable state of affairs. Pupils who have not passed through the A, B, C and the First Reader are not ready for the High School. Such men cannot be handled professionally at maneuvers, and there is no time for kindergarten work at camp.

The militia organizations were fortunate this year in having the services of one or more graduates of the Staff College and Infantry and Cavalry School who were detailed to remain with them during their entire tour in camp. Frequent grateful acknowledgment was made by the different National Guard commanders of the valuable services rendered by these expert officers, not only in matters of administration, sanitation, the preparation of pay-rolls, etc., but especially in the very important duty of preparing field orders. The innovation introduced this season of a constant rotation in command, so arranged as to give every field officer at least one exercise and one or more problems, was extended also to the militia, and it may be said with most satisfactory results. It might be considered a little severe to impose the serious responsibility of a mixed command upon a National Guard officer whose study and experience have been limited to one arm, and even that possibly not extending beyond the evolutions of the parade ground. But men seldom learn by merely watching others; there must be a beginning and here was the opportunity. Certain it was that every National Guardsman who was permitted to enjoy this opportunity realized in some degree the perplexities and anxieties which come with higher command, and gained a new conception of his responsibilities as he saw unfolding before him the vast field of military art whose wide expanding horizon few men can ever hope to comprehend.

Doubtless the scheme here pursued for militia instruction can be further developed and improved. And a good beginning in this direction would probably be to double the time of their sojourn in camp. One week, working as they do morning, after-

noon and often at night, is all too short. Referring to this matter in his official report to the Adjutant-General of Iowa, Lieutenant-Colonel Cooke, who commanded the troops from that State, says:

"As the transportation absorbs more than one-half of the total cost to the Government of the participation of the militia in such camps, it seems that arrangements should be made for fewer troops, and at least a two weeks' tour. As it is now, an organization just has time to get well settled in camp, the men are just becoming accustomed to the life and learning how to take care of themselves, and the commanding officer is just ready to give his attention to sanitation, drill, problems and exercises, when he must break camp and return home. The second week would be worth more than three tours of one week each and would serve to fix the correct way of doing things upon the minds of both officers and men."

Colonel Cooke further says:

"The Program of Exercises laid down for the militia by the Chief of Staff was well adapted to give them the maximum of instruction possible for unhardened troops in the limited period of five and one-half working days. We went to Riley expecting to learn and to have fairly strenuous work, and were not disappointed in either particular. But the work was not unduly severe even for our soft troops, and I confidently believe that this tour was worth more to the military efficiency of the regiment than two ordinary camps."

Similar testimony was given by officers of other States indicating that the special line of work here pursued by them was well adapted to their needs. In a letter to General Wint, the Adjutant-General of South Dakota expressed his thanks for courtesies received and adds:

"In this connection it may not be out of place to inform you that while I have been a member of militia organizations and participated in militia encampments for eighteen years, having also served eighteen months in the United States volunteer service, I have never attended an encampment where the men were so universally satisfied with the camp routine and regulations. * * * It was a great school for us all."

It is also pleasant to quote an extract from the remarks of General H. C. Clark, commanding the Missouri brigade. Speaking in the assembly tent after the discussion of a problem and on the night before his brigade left for home, General Clark said in part:

"I wish, Colonel Sharpe, to say to you, and through you to the commanding general, and to give the same expression to the officers here assembled, to assure you of the very profitable week we have spent here with you; and I want to say to you that I voice the sentiment of every officer of the National Guard of Missouri here that we feel that we have learned more during our tour of duty here than we have during our whole connection with the National Guard. Some of us have been in

this organization eighteen or twenty years, but we feel that we have profited more during this week than during the whole term of our National Guard experience."

THE DISCUSSION OF PROBLEMS.

A consideration of the scheme of instruction would be incomplete without mention of the discussions in the assembly tent. Wise indeed was the decision granting authority to purchase this tent at the beginning of camp, and it is hoped that it will now remain a permanent feature of future encampments.

A large map of the reservation was prepared by the engineers, on which the positions of the contending forces at the climax of the action were graphically portrayed by a topographical officer specially detailed for this duty. Blue, red and brown cardboards of different shapes accurately located the troops and greatly assisted in the discussion of the problem. Each commander stated his estimate of the situation, read his orders and explained how they were executed. The senior umpire of each side then read his report, and the chief umpire summed up with a brief *critique*. The general discussions which followed were most interesting and instructive, showed a keen appreciation of the work being done, and gave gratifying evidence that many of our younger officers are assiduously pursuing the study of their great profession.

THE ARTILLERY.

Before closing this paper it may be of interest to take a closer look at the artillery. Although the work of all arms elicited more or less remark, the artillery probably presented the most unusual features and therefore attracted an exceptional share of attention. Many of the artillery officers themselves had not yet had opportunity to try their new guns. Zealous as their brethren in the other arms, they carefully avoided everything in the nature of formal drills and applied themselves strictly to field work. Every exercise involved a problem, either by battery, by battalion or by regiment. Written orders were issued in each case setting forth in the usual form information of the position and strength of the enemy, what is known of our own troops, the plan of action, and the task to be performed by unit commanders. The work of unit commanders was supervised by the next higher commander, and at the conclusion of the exercise the necessary comment was made. All exercises were conducted, as far as practicable, under conditions simulating those of active service.

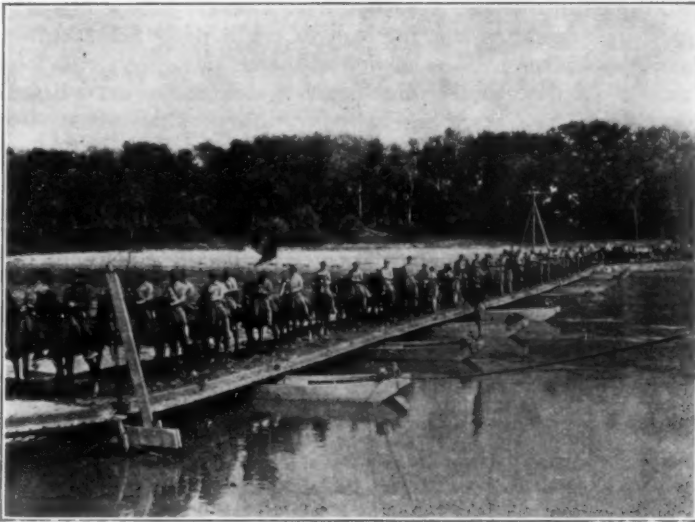


CAMP OF INSTRUCTION AT FORT RILEY, 1906.
Fourth Battalion Field Artillery on War Footing. (3 batteries, 17 officers, 471 men.)

[Faint, illegible handwriting at the bottom of the page]

In the firing practice, also, which was held on four afternoons in each week, a tactical problem was assumed in each case, and the battery or battalion commander required to issue the necessary orders for its solution. The targets used were silhouettes representing infantry in various formations, batteries in action and appearing and disappearing targets. Night firing was also had, the targets being picked up by searchlights.

One of the most unique and instructive features of the artillery work was a twenty-four hour problem by the Fourth Battalion equipped on a full war footing, the other batteries



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29TH BATTERY, F. A., CROSSING PONTON BRIDGE.

Junction City, Mo.

being drawn upon for the additional men, horses, caissons, etc. This battalion consisted of 17 officers and 471 men, made up by combining ten batteries. It was 92 men and 1 officer short. The battalion was composed of three batteries, each battery having horses, materiel, etc., as follows:

- 4 guns,
- 12 caissons,
- 2 stove wagons,
- 2 kit wagons,
- 3 escort wagons,
- 150 horses,
- 12 mules.

In addition, two pack mules were used for carrying battalion fire control equipment.

The materiel of the ammunition section was:

12 caissons,
2 stove wagons,
1 kit wagon,
2 escort wagons,
114 horses.

The personnel of the ammunition section was:

2 officers,
70 enlisted men.

This battalion presented a novel spectacle, even to the artillerymen themselves, as many of them beheld for the first time in their experience the full war strength of a field artillery major's command. The column of march was over a mile long and to the observer of other arms it looked like a ponderous proposition, really too big for one man's personal supervision.

The problem worked out by this splendid organization, in which every detail of service conditions was actually carried out, including night firing at targets, replenishing ammunition, going into bivouac, advancing and renewing the attack at dawn, etc., is so interesting as to be thought worthy of a place in this JOURNAL for future reference. To witness such work would certainly convince the most skeptical that field artillery is a special arm as distinct from the coast artillery as it is from the Navy and that it should have its own separate organization.

MEMORANDUM OF ARTILLERY PROBLEM FOR 4-5 SEPT., 1906.

GENERAL SITUATION.

The Smoky Hill and Kansas Rivers form the division line between two hostile States (Brown to south and Blue to the north).

The Brown Army, intending to invade the hostile northern territory, has sent a force (consisting of two regiments of cavalry and one brigade of infantry) to seize Junction City and the crossings over the Republican River.

This force has accomplished its purpose and has established rail-head at Junction City, when on the night of 2d Sept. the General Officer Commanding learns the enemy is advancing.

The General Officer Commanding asks for artillery.

SPECIAL SITUATION.

At 9.30 A.M., 4th September, the Fourth Battalion Field Artillery with a portion of ammunition column has reached Junction City and has detrained. The Battalion Commander learns that the Brown detachment is holding the line of hills north of Republican Flats and that it is confronted by a Blue force occupying the line Estes Gate to Morris Hill.

NOTE.—The battalion will proceed (followed by the ammunition section) to Junction City by the direct road. It will then receive orders.

MESSAGE.

Commanding Officer, Fourth Battalion:

The enemy holds the line Estes Gate to Morris Hill.

This detachment holds the hills north of Republican Flats.

Move your battalion to a covered position near the Governor Harvey road. Targets will be indicated to you upon your arrival.

Your ammunition section will be left in Junction City.

A.,

Brigadier-General Commanding.

Upon reaching the position the Battalion Commander will have pointed out to him the position of two batteries of artillery near Haymakers Camp. He will be told to take position and open fire upon these batteries (bearing in mind the necessity for being prepared to turn a part or all of his fire upon Morris Hill). Replacement of ammunition from the fifth section in each battery. He will later be told that a part of our infantry will attack Morris Hill from the direction of Pump House Cañon. The artillery is to prepare this attack. Replacement of ammunition from limbers in each battery.

Later he will be told that the infantry is making the attack but that it is encountering severe loss from the fire from the hill about 800 yards west of Morris Hill. He will direct the fire of all his guns upon this hill. (Require the use of auxiliary observers reporting assumed effect of fire by telephone.)

After this has been done he will be told to have lunch. After lunch he will be told to replenish ammunition of the firing battery. (Fifth section caisson replaced by sixth section.)

He will then be told to prepare the sector from 300 miles west of Morris Hill to Estes Gate for the general advance of the Brown infantry.

This done, he will be told that the enemy has fallen back to the line Forsyth Hill to Saddle Back. The battalion will move forward to a position at Morris Hill. The ammunition section to cross the Republican River and park on Republican Flats.

Having gone into position, the Battalion Commander will be directed to prepare for night attack on Saddle Back, infantry advancing by way of Forsyth Drive. (Water and feed. The animals will be watered at the pump house, war conditions to govern.) Watering, feeding and messing attended to, the Battalion Commander will be told to hold his battalion in readiness for action or movement, precautions continuous, but taking all means to assure maximum amount of rest possible for men and horses.

At 8.30 p.m. order firing—supposition that enemy is attacking from direction of Saddle Back. Immediately after conclusion of firing, direct replenishment of ammunition from ammunition column.

At 3.00 a.m. give the following:

The enemy has fallen back beyond Three-mile Creek.

Our infantry is occupying the Saddle Back. Move forward at once and occupy a covered position near the Saddle Back for an attack on Wilson's ranch at dawn.

No trumpet calls will be permitted.

Upon conclusion of this change of position, feed and prepare breakfast.

Twice during the period of instruction the artillery solved problems based upon the assumption that the ten batteries on

duty in the camp were acting with a division. In each case as soon as dispositions were taken to meet one situation, a new situation based on the general situation was given out. In this way each of the two problems referred to were extended over a period of three days.

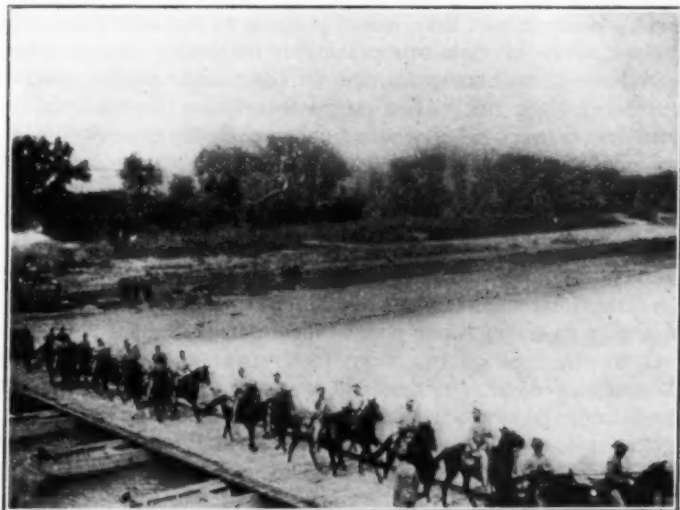
Orders having been received early in September for the withdrawal, about the 15th, of most of the artillery and infantry, it was found necessary to omit the fourth period of instruction which had been assigned to marches and proceed at once to problems. The training of the several preceding periods was now made manifest. The sturdy marching of the infantry, their endurance and fine execution, were the subject of frequent warm commendation. As a cavalry officer remarked in discussing a problem under his command involving the three arms, "When the infantry arrived they were masters of the situation." In these problems, also, the cavalry did some excellent work, and in fact seemed far more successful than it afterward was when acting alone.

THE CAVALRY.

After September 15th the cavalry brigade and horse artillery had opportunity for several problems, specially adapted to their own functions and mobility, but, with the exception of an exercise in officer's patrols, the results were not always satisfactory. Their movements were characterized as usual by great boldness and dash, but they seemed to have little fear or favor for dismounted action. Some fine surprises were effected affording opportunity for the charge, but the tendency to disintegration, to separate into small detachments and to rush lines of dismounted riflemen was everywhere too prevalent. A line of good infantry or well-trained dismounted troopers, in good position, unshaken by artillery, and with belts full of ammunition, have no fear of the gleaming saber and the dashing charge. Such an exhibition partakes too much of the sham battle; it looks splendid, perhaps, but it is not war.

While the screening work of the cavalry showed room for improvement, the officer's patrols which were used to penetrate a line of cavalry outposts were a decided success. Six officers carefully selected, with a few chosen men, were detailed for this important duty. A scale of credits and penalties was adopted, the better to exhibit the work done. Thus, for locating and bringing back information as to the position of a picket or cos-

sack post, one point; of a support, two points; of a reserve, four points; of a battery, five points; for penetrating the line, ten, and for safe return, twenty. If fired upon, a certain number of points were forfeited; if captured, so many points were deducted, and so on. The adventures of these patrols in their devious routes through the winding ravines, now crawling through the grass, now sheltered by nodding sunflowers from the searching eyes of scouts but a few feet away, now pursued to the edge of declivities down which they rolled and disappeared in the underbrush, made up an interesting and amusing narrative. Two



2D U. S. CAVALRY ON BRIDGE BUILT BY OKLAHOMA N. G.

unfortunates were captured early in the day; two more got through but fell into the hands of the enemy on the way out; the remaining two carried off the palm, one of them even having the courage to return a second time.

In addition to the large number of exercises and problems prescribed by the artillery commander and by the several regimental commanders (on odd days when their entire organizations were not engaged elsewhere) there was a total of eight exercises and nineteen problems prescribed in detail and sent out from Brigade Headquarters. These problems were so

framed as to increase gradually the responsibility of commanders, leaving more to their own initiative and discretion. Altogether, the time was well occupied, and it is believed that the purposes of General Orders 110 were well carried out.

REFLECTIONS.

1. It was thought by some that a part of the elementary instruction, at least that by troops and companies, might have been omitted; it was contended, especially with reference to the regulars, that the company, acting alone, in attack and defense, outposts, etc., is presumed to have perfected itself in garrison; and certainly it was the distinct purpose of the schedule in this camp to waste no time in repeating or reviewing what had been well learned at home; we should begin here where garrison instruction left off. These arguments were cogent, and no doubt there were cases where further company instruction was not needed; but even in these instances it is believed that one or two exercises on new ground could not be without benefit; and where such instruction had been neglected, such neglect was soon made manifest in subsequent exercises on a larger scale. In outposts, for instance, it was noticed that men who had been carefully instructed in the company at home moved quietly and promptly to their proper places, decorated their hats with grass and weeds, kept on the alert, took advantage of screen, and seemed in general to understand what they were there for. On the other hand, some were observed whose training in these elements had not been so thorough; but it was then too late to take up work which should have been perfected in the company acting alone, and the excited expostulations of officers and non-commissioned officers only served to accentuate the defect and help to betray the position to a listening enemy.

2. The *fireless cooker* which was asked for did not arrive, but an improvised canvas dough-trough was very successfully used on occasion by Captain Edwards, chief commissary.

3. The *iceless freezer* improvised and used in Captain McMahon's battery was a good idea, especially where it was used to serve iced tea to the men on the firing line at lunch time.

4. The *canvas watering trough* devised by General Wint is easily constructed, requires no extra transportation, and is one of the most convenient devices for cavalry use.

5. The *umpiring* this year was exceptionally well done, but hampered by insufficient numbers. More umpires should be

provided, especially with cavalry and horse artillery. When a target disappears (as it probably would do if the artillery got the range), the artillery should cease firing and save its ammunition. To effect this, umpires should be in sufficient number to pass between the lines, confer and keep the action within rational limits.

6. It was specially gratifying this year to have sufficient time to prepare problems. Distances, rate of march, road spaces, etc., were carefully considered and great care was taken to avoid improbable conditions.

7. Chief umpires were detailed by roster from the field officers. This being a camp of instruction, every field officer had opportunity to learn this important duty in one or more problems. In addition to this advantage, it would seem desirable to have the views of senior officers of all arms of the service. Nearly all of their *critiques* were good; some of them, especially towards the close of camp, were admirable.

8. Although not on the official program the unique "problems" prepared by the Eighteenth and Thirtieth Infantry and Eleventh Cavalry at their delightful smokers will not soon be forgotten. The "Camp-fire" tendered on the night of September 26th by the officers of Fort Riley was a literary and scientific entertainment of rare quality. These functions added greatly to the enjoyment of the camp.

9. It pays to ask questions. Those who sought information and counsel found it. Those who relied entirely on their own information and judgment sometimes fell into grave blunders.

10. Diagnosis tags give satisfactory results where the hypothetical wounded are willing to play the part. Most men, however, prefer to remain on the firing line rather than fall out as disabled. Toward the end of camp, under more special instruction, this condition improved. In the problem of September 28th, involving the building of a bridge and forcing the passage of the river, in which the Oklahomas participated, the tag method worked well. Dressing stations were kept busy throughout the engagement, affording excellent instruction to the Hospital Corps.

11. The galloping ambulance seems to be a success.

12. The disposal of waste by means of zinc tanks, galvanized iron cans with covers, and odorless excavators, proved most satisfactory. The sanitation of the camp was about perfect.

13. The automobile is certainly destined to be of positive

value in war. It is able to follow almost any place that a battery can go. At maneuvers where two or more exercises are going on at the same time on widely separated fields, it enables the commanding general to pass quickly from one to the other and witness a part of both. In war a corps commander could personally visit the different camps of his command, if necessary, every day.

14. The plan of having a careful inspection of each regiment and battery by the Inspector General upon arrival and again before its departure from camp was good. With but few exceptions every camp ground was left in excellent condition. The arms, on the contrary, showed the effects of nearly three months' hard service, and in some cases were found rusty and dirty. Many of the horses seemed to have improved in condition by their field work, and the personnel—officers and men—were never better. The entire command, indeed, was in excellent trim for service in any part of the world.



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INTERIOR OF REDOUBT (see p. 357).

Junction City, Mo.

MOUNTED AND DISMOUNTED ACTION OF CAVALRY.

LIEUT.-COLONEL JAMES PARKER, THIRTEENTH CAVALRY.



HERE is no intention of discussing here the proper arms to be used mounted, further than to say, that it is believed, that on horseback each of the arms, saber, pistol and carbine, has its opportunities and its advantages. In fighting cavalry, when the charge is made boot to boot, I favor the saber, because when sharp it is a formidable weapon, because its use conduces to close fighting, because it does not kill friends during the *mêlée* as does the pistol and carbine, and because it makes it possible for the officer to *lead* his men.

Of the pistol and carbine, it can be said that they can be used in loose formations, the carbine being more accurate when used on horseback than the pistol.

Nor is there any intention of discussing the use of cavalry against infantry. It is the relative advantage of mounted and dismounted action, when cavalry is fighting cavalry, that I propose to deal with. This is a question which has not received the attention it deserves. As a rule, by military writers, it is dismissed with the remark that a cavalry man as a mounted fighter is ruined if you teach him to fight on foot.

Gentlemen, we know better than this. Our Indian wars on the plains made us familiar, early, with the type of horsemen who could if necessary fight on foot and fight well. Indeed, in Indian wars, to such an extent was dismounted fighting carried that when on July 29, 1857, Colonel "Bull" Sumner, commanding the Fourth United States Cavalry, on meeting not far from Fort Riley on the Solomon fork of the Kansas River the whole Cheyenne Tribe, mounted and drawn up for battle, refused to dismount, and ordered sabers and pistols drawn, and a charge made on the advancing line, he was, though he utterly routed the Indians, criticized by some of the older officers of cavalry and infantry for not having left his horses and used his carbines. But let me tell you that that charge, which overthrew and scattered the Cheyennes, had its effect in producing one of the greatest cavalry leaders of modern war, Jeb Stuart, who as a lieutenant of the Fourth Cavalry, rode at the head of his troop and was

wounded there fighting hand to hand. The part this experience of Stuart's and the discussion that this fight evoked had, in the later development of the brilliant cavalry of the South, is apparent in the fact that the Confederate cavalry under Stuart always or almost always fought cavalry mounted.

And yet Stuart, too, knew when to dismount. He knew there was no hard and fast rule. He knew it was a question of terrain, of surprise, of the comparative force of the opposing cavalry, of comparative discipline, of comparative proficiency as horsemen, of comparative proficiency as riflemen, of whether the enemy was mounted or dismounted, of whether he was in a good position intrenched, behind obstacles, or on the contrary could he be approached closely under cover, of whether he could be surprised, of whether the obscurity of night which annuls the superiority of modern firearms, made hand to hand fighting possible, of whether his troops were good or worthless, of whether they were stanch or disordered, of whether they were out of ammunition.

The employment by cavalry of dismounted action is not new. The dragoon is as old as the firearm. The use of horse artillery and machine guns is a tacit admission that fire action is necessary.

The thing that most favors the cavalry attack is surprise. Opportunities occur when the best troops can be thrown into a panic and ridden down, when suddenly confronted by a foe they did not expect to meet. But, to take advantage of such an opportunity there must be no deliberation; it must be seized on the instant and the enemy's line reached before he has any chance to place himself even in a posture of defense. If the cavalry dismounts, the opportunity for surprise is liable to be lost.

I consider that for cavalry three kinds of attack are possible. *First*, the attack mounted. *Second*, the attack dismounted. *Third*, the attack mounted-dismounted. I mean by this an attack upon a dismounted enemy by charging his position, and when the position is reached, dismounting and using the rifle. The object of the laborious advance of infantry in successive lines against a position is by this means to bring within striking distance, that is within 50 or 100 yards of the position, a number of men sufficient to rush it. It is in passing over the last few hundred yards that the attacking force suffers most; and on foot the time of exposure is long and heart-rending. But a line of cavalry can cover this space, when at full speed, in one minute,

and by its advance screen to a great extent the advance of successive lines moving at the same speed. The necessity for the capture of a position must be overwhelming to make use of such a form of attack. But I believe that it would succeed. It would probably be necessary for the first line to turn their horses loose, the horses of the successive lines to be left with horse holders. I believe a form of attack somewhat like this was made occasionally by the Boers. They, like our frontiersmen, had horses which were trained to stand, when left.

If the dismounted enemy is not taken by surprise, I think little is gained by charging through his ranks. This has been done on a number of occasions in recent wars, and has usually been unsuccessful, since the horsemen pass through the ranks of the enemy without doing material damage, and are then fired on, as they move away.

In considering the subject of whether cavalry should fight cavalry on foot or on horseback, let us first take the example of two hostile troops, equal in size, meeting in an open country. One dismounts, takes position and opens fire. The horses are placed near by in as sheltered a position as practicable. We will call this troop No. 1. And the other troop which has not as yet dismounted, troop No. 2.

Troop No. 1 can now prevent troop No. 2 from approaching, except on foot. But it cannot prevent troop No. 2 from moving around the flank of the position and continuing on its way.

But at the same time, troop No. 1 has compromised itself. If it is reinforced it will be able to get away; but if it is the enemy that is reinforced, troop No. 1 can neither move forward nor retreat, since if it attempts to mount, it is liable to be charged before it can form up. It has abandoned its means of locomotion; it has become an isolated company of footmen, which, in addition to maintaining themselves, must continually be looking out for the safety of their horses, which are likely to get under the fire of the enemy long before the fight is over. It is the incumbrance of the led horses which makes dismounted cavalry in position so inferior to infantry, especially against an enemy whose mobility makes it quickly to establish itself on flanks and rear. Dismounted cavalry is always fearful of the safety of their led horses. We have seen many instances during maneuvers when the led horses of dismounted troops, supposed to be safe at first, have in the end been sacrificed.

The value of cavalry lies in its mobility, which enables it to

cover quickly long distances and strike at the enemy in flank or rear. A disabled horse means a useless cavalryman, and a horse is easier to hit than a man. Of two opposing cavalries the cavalry that remains longest mounted will longest be in a position to reinforce, to attack on the flank and rear. The cavalry that is dismounted is rarely well in hand or capable of being quickly concentrated so as to strike the blow at the right moment. The cavalry which dismounts in face of another force of cavalry abandons in fact the rôle of the offensive for the defensive. If a preponderance of its force is not kept mounted, it will have difficulty in extricating the dismounted troops. It would appear then that when cavalry fights cavalry, dismounted action should be sparingly used by the weaker force, and rarely, if at all, by the stronger force.

It is a military axiom of to-day that in war the front of each army must be covered by a cavalry screen. Each of these two bodies of cavalry will endeavor to force the other back, beat it, and sweep it away from the front. But this can only be accomplished by the collision of great masses of cavalry. While dismounted action will not be unknown, mounted fighting will be the rule, and other things being equal, the victory will lie with the last reserve. The cavalry must be held in masses, not frittered away in detachments. The cavalry commander who is ordered to clear the front of an army and who to do it dismounts, takes up a position, and attacks dismounted, will fail, and be disgraced.

In my opinion the objects of the cavalry screen are three-fold:

First—To break through the enemy's screen and reconnoiter the main body of the infantry.

Second—To prevent the enemy from reconnoitering the infantry in rear.

Third—To destroy and cripple the cavalry of the enemy so that it may no longer offer resistance.

The situation reminds me of a football field. The contact squadrons are the Forwards opposing each other, and holding each other, so to speak, in place; the reserves and supports are the Backs; and the goals are the opposing infantry. It is a mass play to reach with the reserve and supports the goal.

If the object were merely to get small bodies of cavalry through the cavalry screen of the enemy as far as the outposts of the opposing infantry, officers' patrols, with the assistance of

contact squadrons should be able to accomplish it. But to break through his supports and develop his rear position and strength a reconnaissance in more or less force is necessary, and to accomplish this, a free hand is essential. It cannot be properly done as long as the enemy's cavalry interferes, hence the necessity for an attack upon and defeat of the enemy's cavalry reserve. This work is the rôle of the reserve, not of the contact squadrons. In my opinion, the principal rôle of the contact squadrons after contact is to hold their ground, and with the assistance of the supports, and, if necessary, of the reserve, to make the screen impenetrable.

The actions of the contact squadrons after they have gained touch with the opposing contact squadrons should be essentially defensive—offensive. Their first duty should be to maintain the integrity of the screen and make it impossible for the enemy's reconnoitering patrols to break through. Whether this should be effected by mounted or dismounted action is a question which must be governed by circumstances and terrain. It is indubitable that there are many positions where cavalry dismounted can make it dangerous for any mounted force to approach them, not to say charge them. At the same time, if the contact squadron which defends a position dismounts a part should remain mounted.

As to the strength of contact squadrons, contact squadrons should be able to fight, and to take care of themselves. They should be commanded by officers of experience. To put independent, individual troops on such a line is dangerous. The troops are not well in hand, and with a multitude of commanders of inferior rank the action will soon degenerate into what might be called partisan warfare. I should recommend squadrons of two troops when in a defensive position. One of these should remain in support, mounted, furnishing the line of scouts. Or, the contact squadrons might frequently be full squadrons, two troops remaining mounted, the other two troops occupying detached defensive positions dismounted. Such squadrons would be able to take care of themselves and put up a strong fight if attacked even by the reserve. The reserve should be one-half or two-thirds of the total force. Its object should be to brush aside the contact squadrons of the enemy; to seek out, attack and disperse his reserve; to capture his horse batteries; to penetrate the line of outposts of the infantry and locate his main body. To do this it must be a powerful body. If, however, the reserve has

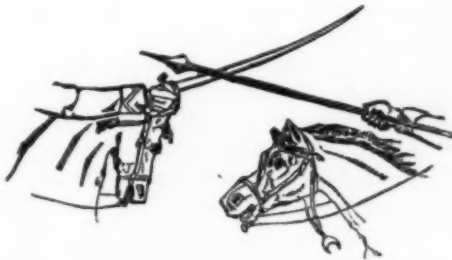
to assume the defensive, it must support the line of contact squadrons, great care being taken that it is not too much dissipated by detachments. This fault is common at maneuvers. In all peace maneuvers we are liable to scatter our forces too much. The force of gravitation attracts bodies toward a common center. The fear of bullets is to drive troops toward a center. At peace maneuvers without this compelling force we tend to spread and lose ourselves in the infinite. And for this reason it is all the more necessary that commanders should always retain a strong reserve, and always require that detachments should keep in touch with the reserve by connecting files and frequent reports. If troops are not kept in hand the action degenerates in a vast number of detached fights, each without effect on the general result. And these fights being between small, isolated forces, and therefore more or less on the defensive, dismounted action becomes the rule, not the exception, and the fight is more or less inconclusive.

I call especial attention to the fact that a cavalry commander in fighting cavalry should make use of dismounted cavalry but sparingly. Dismounted fighting being essentially defensive, dismounted troops should be only used to defend temporarily important points while the mass of the cavalry is used offensively, operating on the enemy's flanks. Otherwise the situation may be like that of two hostile fleets, one anchored, the other under full sail.

Take the problem, common at peace maneuvers, when one body of cavalry acting as an advance guard (Browns) attempts to cut off another body of cavalry acting as a hostile rear guard (Blues). The Brown cavalry, having reached the flanks of the Blue rear guards, dismounts and attacks on foot. The action becomes the problem of an assault of a position. This is a very common solution, but it is a false one. For a portion only of the troops dismounted by the Browns to line the heights would have sufficed to detain or hold off by their fire the rear guard, and this would have enabled the commander of the Browns to utilize the remainder of the troops, mounted and kept in one body, to pass around the rear guard and threaten to cut it off entirely. The fact is we have made in these maneuvers entirely too much use of the dismounted action. This tendency is contributed to by the terrain when it is open and full of commanding positions, and when it is restricted and limits turning movements.

In the American Army, we feel that we should have the best

cavalry in the world. As horsemen, our cavalrymen are equal to the best; as riflemen they are the superior of any. But we must be careful that our study of the trajectory of the rifle does not make us blind to the effect of the initiative, speed, surprise, the power of the horse, the magnetism of the assault and the terror of the cold steel. Let us be mindful of the fact that in a mounted charge the element of fear, of caution in the heart of the soldier is largely eliminated, and that we thus gain at the supreme moment of the attack, by the mobility of our force and by the enthusiasm of our men, an advantage which goes far toward explaining the "impossibilities" that cavalry has accomplished.





OFFICERS BATTALION CHASSEURS ALPINES.

NOTES OF A VISIT TO SOME FOREIGN ARMIES.

BY CAPTAIN THEO. A. LOW, U. S. MARINE CORPS.



IN a review held at Nice by the general in command of the Department the following was noted: The horse artillery was of the latest type of French field-piece. Six horses with riders mounted on the off horses and on both leaders haul each piece, on which ride three gunners; all carried rifles or carbines. Seven gunners ride on each caisson as well. All the horses were of excellent type, raised on the government stock-farms.

In the mountain batteries pack-donkeys were used, four donkeys to a section, one carrying the piece, another the cradle, a third the wheels and the fourth the ammunition. Three men marched by each, all with carbines slung. The equipment was heavy marching order consisting of a pack knapsack, three pouches for ammunition, carrying fifty rounds a pouch, and a cane with sharpened end. The quantity of mess gear divided up among the troops was noticeable. The officers complained of the weight carried by the men, the pack weighing some forty pounds. The orders reducing the weight and clothes carried had not been put in operation in these troops.

CHASSEURS ALPINES.

Several opportunities were afforded to see portions of this excellent organization, consisting of thirty battalions, each 1000 strong, equipped and trained for defending the passes of the Alps: it is eminently practical in character. In it was seen exemplified to the greatest degree the precept that "the preparation for war is the sole aim of the instruction of troops." The companies being near the frontier are larger than most French companies. Six of them forming a battalion, which shifts its stations according to the season. May until October is spent in the higher mountain ranges, which are divided up between the different battalions, each having a certain part of the range specially assigned to it with whose topography the men thus become thoroughly familiar. The most practical kind of training, together with a thorough study of the country, is given the troops. They remain during all this period encamped in the passes of the mountains above the villages with the exception of one month in midsummer, when all the Alpine troops assemble for maneuvers. Afterward follows the instruction in making field-works and entrenchments and in constructing roads and trenches. Even in the fall, when the battalion moves to its winter garrison in one of the larger French towns of its department, the "Alps Maritimes," at least one and perhaps two of the companies remain behind in the mountains; indeed, during the winter, all the companies take their turn being quartered in the highest of the mountain villages, where they continually practice skeeing and marching over the snowy passes with the aid of their long Alpine stocks, specially provided for the purpose. Nor in the winter garrison is practical military training neglected.

During the winter frequent marches are made, the battalion starting out in the morning and marching twelve hours. Indeed, during the greater part of the week, there is little let-up in the practical work, only at the week's end a respite of two or three days being provided, when most of the officers are entirely free. At all times the greatest stress is laid on increasing the endurance of the soldiers and keeping them always fit.

Drills.—In addition to the morning drills and twelve-hour marches, there is frequent afternoon drilling over broken country the neighborhood, lasting half a day, besides the constant exercising at running, target-practice, etc. In addition, the officers are required to take military rides and make reconnaissances.

One of the morning drills on the parade was witnessed, lasting from 7:00 to 9:30. One squad was at gymnastic work, jumping obstacles, low walls and working at horizontal bars. The interest displayed in all this work was surprising. Another returned from double-timing a distance of about three to four kilometers, arriving without any visible sign of fatigue. Other squads were seen being drilled in the manual, where great care and precision were used in teaching the movements by the numbers. Movements in the manual are, however, limited, there being no port or present. Other squads were practicing the setting-up drills and the bayonet exercise. The latter is much simplified.

All the movements in close and extended order were practiced. The simplicity of the latter was most noticeable. A firing line was quickly formed on any line from any formation. The deployment was made as easily to the rear as to the front on any desired squad and at any angle to the flank. This interchangeability of front and rear rank is accomplished by making the two men of a file (*"les camarades de combat"*) inseparable, always working side by side. So much stress is attached on these *"camarades de combat"* that when the company is formed the front rank is temporarily faced about to ensure mutual recognition. The whole extended order was admirable.

The advance to the attack was well made, the fours on the flank quickly gaining their positions, while their movements were covered by the fire of the center. Later, the same advance was made by twos (*"camarades de combat"*), the more approved practice, in order to avoid presenting a large target. The drill showed much practice in taking cover, all the firing line taking it quickly and without hesitation. After breaking ranks, on the signal from the leader the men quickly followed him, getting into their places in column of squads, while on the march.

Musketry.—At the school for officers at Rennes new methods of instruction in musketry (*JOURNAL of the MILITARY SERVICE INSTITUTION*, No. 138, p. 432), are taught during the month for which officers are detailed at the school, all subalterns sooner or later taking the course. Here, as well, studies and comparisons are made of foreign rifles, and officers are required to practice in estimating distance and fire control. They are required to take out squads of men and, while unexpectedly targets appear at unknown distances for a limited time, to give the necessary orders. Great confidence is still felt in the Lebel rifle by the

officers. Though of model 1893, they still believe it is up to date, the newer German Mauser being superior only at the shorter ranges; even this superiority has been counterbalanced by the introduction of new ammunition. This ammunition had been carefully guarded, while for a long time in store. The shape of the bullet is changed, the new bullet being sharp like a pencil at both ends, the nose being sharper than the base. Instead of a jacket the whole bullet is made homogeneous, and out of a composition similar to that of the jacket of the old bullet. The new ammunition, owing to the much flatter trajectory, necessitates a substantial lowering of the sights.

Discipline appeared excellent. By the monthly list of court-martials, which was kept posted in the barracks, it was seen that there were less than forty punishments for the whole corps. The offenses were mostly of a mild nature, the punishments ranging widely according to the gravity of the offense, from a few days for desertion to several years in others. Officers from captains up have power to inflict punishments, varying according to rank, from a minor punishment for the captains to several months' confinement by the commanding general.

Every effort is made to arouse the spirit and keep alive the traditions of the corps. In the mess hall the names of the different battles in which the battalion has participated are blazoned on the walls, along with charts showing graphically the use of cover, manner of deployment, etc. In the officers' official reception room are similar inscriptions on the walls, along with the names of the officers and non-commissioned officers killed in battle and photographs of all the commanding officers as well as of those of the privates who have been decorated. Indeed, due to the gallantry of one of these, the battalion has the honor of carrying the colors. On these colors appear also the names of all engagements. In albums are preserved photographs of all officers who have served in the battalion, along with the different types of uniforms. All unmarried officers are obliged to join the battalion mess and everything possible is done to keep up the esprit of both officers and men, especial stress being laid on the glorious history of the corps.

The non-coms exhibited a thorough familiarity with the drill. One sergeant handled admirably four squads, a subsection of his company, putting them through all the various designated maneuvers covering all the most difficult movements of close

and extended order. He did this more easily and quickly indeed than the average subaltern.

The authority of the non-commissioned officers over the men was excellent. These non-commissioned officers are chosen with the greatest care and are required to undergo a special course of drill and instruction before being promoted. The best of these non-coms may rise in rank to what corresponds in our navy to warrant rank; nor is this reward merely for faithful service, as these warrant officers with their thorough knowledge of drill are of the greatest assistance in carrying out the routine practical work. One-third of the commissioned officers are promoted by selection.

The interest and zeal displayed by both officers and men in all the exercises was remarkable; all seemed to put forth their best efforts. The ease, quickness and clearness with which sergeants would explain what was wanted to the men and the attention paid to all instructions was very evident. There was an absence noticed of all excitement and of all the spectacular; no bullyragging nor abuse of the men being seen. The drilling was impressive as most "businesslike."

The only possible criticism was due to a possible lack of a high order of intelligence and of smartness in the men. Thus some of the errors made in close order remained uncorrected until instructions were given. As a large number of these troops were comparative recruits, any lack of finish in the ceremonial close-order movements, such as the "march past," only served to emphasize the excellence of the extended order work and to show that in these Alpine troops everything has been subordinated to practical training. Indeed, with but two years' service, utility must needs come first. The men were small but of sturdy build; indeed, men of small stature are assigned to this corps.

The uniform as well was designed with the idea of serviceability rather than display. With the characteristic tam-o-shanter, the loose, low-collared tunic, the baggy-kneed trousers with puttees and hobnailed shoes, along with spiked cane, whatever is lost in smartness is gained in ease and comfort.

TURKISH INFANTRY.

A drill of four companies, of about twelve sets of squads each, was witnessed at Beirut, Syria, and showed serious hard work on part of both officers and men. Troops were all uni-

formed and shod. Here and there was noticed a soldier in brighter colors than the dark blue regulation cotton uniform and most of the men wore slippers rather than shoes. Rifles were of the old, large bore variety though serviceable and uniform in type. A fez and black leather belt with two cartridge boxes completed equipment. Officers were neat in appearance.

The drill was of the old formal order. The chief movement was to have the company break into three lines from single line and then reform company. A formation in which the first line in double rank, fired kneeling, and second line, also in double rank, in immediate rear, fired standing, was well taken and fire discipline good, great attention being paid to setting the sights. Obedience of the mechanical order seemed perfect. Officers exhibited great patience, especially the non-commissioned officers, drilling recruits. These were taught to march by exaggerated step, approaching goose step. Setting up exercises and facing were also being taught separate squads. Officers drilled companies most of time. Non-commissioned officers placed in charge of companies attempted only simple movements. Alignments, marchings and manual were excellent, and withal an impression of seriousness and hard fighting were given.

EGYPT.

Alexandria is the most cosmopolitan of cities, newspapers being printed there in five languages. The country is extremely prosperous, much money having been made in land speculation and cotton. Land, both in the cities, for building purposes, and along the Nile, is held at very high figures. The success of the British irrigation schemes is responsible for much of this prosperity. With the exception of a small duty of about ten per cent. on certain articles, all the revenue of the government is made by a tax on the amount of water drawn off for irrigation purposes. This method of taxation is extremely popular, as the taxes are made dependent on the size of the crops.

SUDAN.

Including the British troops at Creté there were, all told, 4008 last year of whom 3243 were maintained in Egypt at a cost of £342,779 sterling. A large proportion of this force is stationed at Alexandria and Cairo.

BRITISH MANEUVERS AT CAIRO.

The annual maneuvers just completed were participated in by several regiments, all the available British troops at Cairo and Alexandria being assembled at some point just off the railroad between the two cities. This training lasted for several days, the principal problem being practice in throwing up cover under fire, though marches of twelve and thirteen miles were made on successive days. Field entrenching tools being only issued to the troops actually taking the field in campaigning were not available, so only the common spade was used.

An attempt was made to follow the example of the Japanese method of attack, by successive rushes under protective fire and gradual strengthening of the firing line. While an incessant fire of position was kept up on the flanks, the center companies would cease firing and one man out of each four would make a dash to the front, all spreading out until they occupied the entire front the company was detailed to occupy. Throwing up a hasty entrenchment, as soon as completed he opened up fire behind it and the spade was thrown to one side where it was seized by number two, who coming up from the rear threw up, under the protection of his fire, a similar cover to number one, then in turn passing his spade along to number three, who passed it on to number four. Thus within half an hour the entire force would be entrenched on the firing line. The troops on the flanks under the protection of this fire would then make a similar advance farther to the front. The men all had previous practice in entrenching, such instruction being required of them at certain seasons of the year. The cover was of the simplest kind, that of a shelter trench lying down. No regular dimensions were given the men, but every effort was made to have them provide adequate cover rather than hide their heads like an ostrich. In the sand digging was easy, especially after the hard crust on top was broken through. Certain localities, where this crust was harder, doubled the length of time required to dig these trenches to ten instead of five minutes. The flatness of the ground, together with the different color of the overturned sand, prevented any concealment of the trenches.

The maneuvers went off very smoothly and made a pretty spectacle, but doubt was expressed as to whether, if bullets had been used instead of blanks, the method would have been practicable, unless there had been some means of concealment.

A very favorable opinion was expressed of the new English short rifle with which the mounted police had been armed. It was found to be very handy and sufficiently accurate for all practicable purposes.

All infantry are required to undergo instruction as mounted infantry; a detachment of them is constantly undergoing instruction as such.

EGYPTIAN ARMY.

During the past year there were, roughly, about 14,000 native troops all told in Egypt and Sudan, the greater part of which, some 8000, are in the Sudan, which is the only point the navy cannot render secure from an attack without. These troops in the Sudan are divided into sixteen battalions, all commanded by English officers. The country itself is divided into military districts, eight first-class and two second-class. Besides infantry there is native cavalry, field-artillery and a camel corps. Taking out the recruits and other arms leaves only a small proportion of native troops for duty in Egypt.

Three companies of these native troops were seen at drill at Cairo, the fourth being on guard. The exercises were preparatory to the military tournament, to be held on the Prince of Wales' visit and the men were evidently picked, which may account for their strikingly fine physique and great height, all being over five feet ten inches.

The drill was British throughout, though the commands were given by native officers in Arabic; every move was sharply watched and criticized by British officers. The inspection of the company was most minute, each company being first inspected by its own native officers, next by a British subaltern and then finally a most rigid inspection by the senior British officer. The contrast between the inspections was most striking, especially in the manner in which the native troops regarded them. The native officer seemed chiefly concerned in seeing that the hair was neatly cut. The inspection by the British major was most severe, notes being taken of the most minute faults. Special attention was devoted the morning in question to the fair leather belts and buckles of the troops.

The exercises were frequently stopped and the native officers assembled for sharp instructions in such details as, sheathing swords, inflexion of voice in giving commands, etc. Native officers seemed most anxious to make a favorable impression on

their superiors, running here and there to correct the slightest error in the position of the pieces, etc. The British officers were most particular to require the repetition of any movement not perfectly executed. Dressings, manual and alignments were most assiduously practiced.

Officers and men alike showed the greatest interest and zeal in their work and the utmost pains were taken in the drill, which was excellent as far as it went. The execution of the manual was so nearly perfect as to call to mind West Point. The breaking into column of squads and the marchings also showed the most painstaking instruction. Nothing but the simplest movements, however, were attempted. Special squads were seen practicing halting on a mark by command, while there were *set-tos* with the bayonet, using masks and shields. One squad was noticed running around the parade for a long period. While the system of training recruits was well elaborated, the various methods of teaching the step, such as walking on the toes, raising the knees high in the air, etc., was shown along with the setting-up exercises.

Guard duty seemed to be carefully performed; but as the intelligence of the soldiers is small, they must be told everything, and long periods of recruit training are necessary.

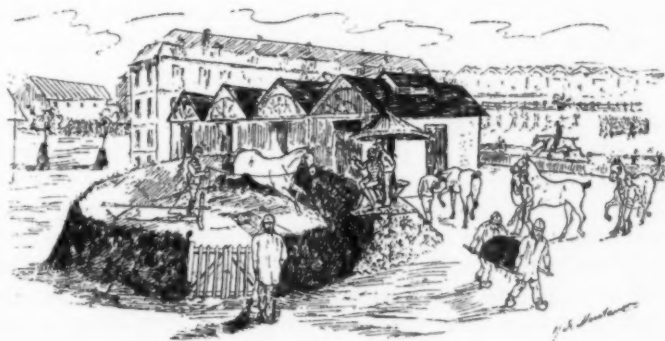
ITALIAN INFANTRY.

At the military experimental camp at Messina, Italy, infantry were seen drilling, firing on the range and the mountain-artillery practicing. The infantry was a company of about sixteen squads and the drill consisted chiefly in breaking into sections on any section, then reforming company, breaking into column of squads, etc. Company drill seemed similar to the old-time formal battalion drill, rests were frequent and drill not strenuous. Men drilled in heavy marching order, with knapsacks and canteens, and the dog-trot, which they seemingly broke into whenever necessary, without waiting for special orders, seemed very useful. A recruit squad was seen drilling with much the same foot drill as practiced elsewhere.

Field-Artillery.—A battery (four sections) of the mountain-guns was seen. Each piece had five small mules, each with a muleteer, for transportation with ammunition. During the drill much time was taken up by explanations; rigid discipline and attention to detail was practiced. No rifles were carried,

the men standing immobile at the piece awaiting orders. Much attention was paid to setting the sights, pointing out objective and getting precise train and elevation. All changes were obtained by trail bar, the trainer making small adjustments by merely tapping bar.

Target-Practice.—Target-practice in another part of the field was being held by half a company of infantry, at about 200 meters, at five iron targets. Firing from a standing position, no use was made of the gun sling, which was loosened. The drill ground, a peninsula entirely flat and open, was otherwise well adapted for a company's infantry training. A portion was much cut up by trenches made for infantry and gun pits for the field-guns. The rifle butts were extensive and the parade ample.



POINTS OF INTEREST TO RIFLEMEN NOTED
DURING THE ATLANTIC DIVISION
COMPETITION AND THE NATIONAL
MATCH OF 1906.

BY CAPTAIN JOHN P. WADE, SECOND CAVALRY, A. D. C.



THE target practice season just closed was of great interest to the army, as a new rifle was used. The subject which caused the most discussion, next to the forty-cartridge skirmish run, was whether or not the fighting value of the rifle had been enhanced by making it a clip rifle exclusively. I am going to give the ideas formed from my observations at the Division competition of the Atlantic Division at Fort Niagara, N. Y., August 1 to 12, 1906. I was extremely fortunate in being able to discuss the various points brought up with the members of the army infantry team, which was stationed at Fort Niagara during the competition. The opinions derived from this source were the opinions expressed by experts, and I therefore think that great weight should be given to them.

I may be mistaken, but from the opinions expressed to me, the majority were not in favor of a rifle which had to be used as a clip rifle under all circumstances, and the best of reasons for this is that at the longer ranges it is not rapidity of fire that is required, but accuracy of fire. At these ranges there is always plenty of time to load a single shot. The officer in command can control the expenditure of ammunition, and the time used in loading tends to steady men of an excitable nature who might otherwise shoot all the shots in their magazines as fast as they could, with little if any effectiveness. Then, too, they might in the excitement of wasting ammunition forget to put a new clip in and continue to snap on an empty chamber.

Of course, the great value of the clip is that the magazine may be filled with great rapidity. There is great danger in using a clip gun at those ranges where sighting shots are required, for the reason that when the score is completed there will always be cartridges left in the magazine. From regular habit the man having finished his score, ejects the empty shell from

the chamber and snaps his rifle as he leaves the firing point. If he does not stop to eject the cartridges remaining in the magazine before snapping his piece, he will certainly snap it on a loaded cartridge.

In making the skirmish run with forty cartridges, one has to reach certain ranges with less than five cartridges in the magazine, which he must shoot or eject before he can have a full five shots therefrom. Most of the competitors simply ejected these and left them on the ground before moving forward to the next range. This was done so they would reach the next range with a full magazine. Of course, where but thirty shots were fired during the run, this was not necessary.

From the amount of ammunition wasted and the low scores made, it would seem that the twenty-shot skirmish run is by far the most satisfactory to all concerned.

It may be interesting to know what was done during the last Division competition at Fort Niagara, where the forty-shot run was made. There were 127 competitors. The average shots per run was thirty-six. The average score was seventy-four out of a possible 200. Now, taking those who won medals, we have the following:

SHOTS FIRED	AVERAGE	SCORE		NUMBER OF RUNS
		HIGHEST	LOWEST	
30	104	123	75	14
31	99	99	99	1
32	71	71	71	1
33	83	91	74	3
34	102	146	81	8
35	104	127	82	8
36	127	127	127	1
37	0	0	0	0
38	102	115	91	3
39	105	146	87	7
40	104	125	90	8
Total Runs.....				54

Total shots fired, 1883, out of 2160.

Average shots per man, 35.

Average score per man, 103.

Average per cent. for these 27 men was 68.8, the possible being taken as 175.

The average per cent. of the twenty-four men of the infantry and cavalry teams shooting at Sea Girt, N. J., where the twenty-shot run was made, was 71.2.

The life of the Springfield is apparently very short, and I believe that some manner of soft bullet will have to be issued

for the purpose of target practice, in order to lengthen the life of the rifle. The ejectors on the new rifle are too rigid, and some elasticity must be given to them, as at present they break very easily. It seems to be an open question whether the new rifle is such a vastly superior one to the old "Krag."

With regard to the sling and its use, the general opinion seemed to be that a longer sling was desirable. Most shots seemed to think that as the sling is issued with the rifle, its use should be allowed with no restrictions as to how it is used.

A radical departure in this year's target practice was the wearing of the full field equipment during the firing. I have had no personal experience under these conditions, but have read the reports of all the organization commanders in the Atlantic Division. From these reports it is evident that the majority of them are not in favor of it. Most of them base their objections on the ground that it was hard enough to train a shot without loading him down any more than was necessary. That it was supposed to train men to shoot under field conditions, but that in reality they would never be required to do it in active service. Men have a habit of going into action as little hampered as possible. It would seem reasonable that it is a great tax on the energy of the men, with very little, if any, good coming therefrom.

Competition is the best stimulant, whether it be business or sport. In my opinion it is now up to the Federal Government to build a national range with such perfect equipment that a competition of practically any number of competitors may be handled with ease and dispatch. The matches of the National Rifle Association could be shot on this range, together with the National Team and Individual matches, and the National Pistol Match. In constructing such a range, at least fifty targets should be available at all ranges. At the mid and long range firing points there should be a button which the scorer could press, to let the markers of his particular target know that a shot had been fired. The most effective method would be to have an arrangement similar to the "room board" in a hotel, except that instead of having one central board in the pit, it would be better to have each number fall at the corresponding target, so that the markers would hear the click. This would do away with all the shouting at both the firing point and the pit. With this method two telephones for 50 targets would be

ample. The time saved by some such method can only be appreciated by one who has attended one of the National Matches.

I believe that nearly all officers will agree that the new law giving increased pay for excellence in marksmanship is a great stride in the direction of interesting men in rifle shooting. Why not carry it still further and pass a law giving to medal winners at the Division and Army competitions increased pay during the twelve months following the winning of such medal? If an expert rifleman, sharpshooter or marksman receives extra pay for the year, why should not a distinguished marksman receive extra pay during his entire service?

For prizes at the National Shoot I would recommend the following, the money to be appropriated each year by Congress:

NATIONAL TEAM MATCH.

1st Prize	\$1,000
2d "	800
3d "	600
4th "	400
5th "	200
6th "	100
<hr/>	
	\$3,100

NATIONAL INDIVIDUAL MATCH.

1st Prize	\$500
2d "	400
3d "	300
4th "	200
5th "	100
6th "	75
7th "	50
8th "	40
9th "	25
10th "	10
Highest skirmish run.....	100
Highest aggregate slow fire.....	100
Highest rapid fire.....	100
<hr/>	
	\$2,000

NATIONAL PISTOL MATCH.

1st Prize	\$200
2d "	100
3d "	80
4th "	50
5th "	40
6th "	30
7th "	20
8th "	15
9th "	10
10th "	5
Highest slow fire.....	50
Highest timed and rapid fire.....	50
<hr/>	
	\$650

At first glance this would seem quite an expenditure for the Government to make, but when the result is considered, it is small. These prizes may only be competed for by the Regular Army, Navy, Marine Corps and the *bona fide* members of the State Militia. These prizes would attract only men of excellent character to the service, hence they would have an indirect influence on the class of enlisted men for all services. Think of the intense interest aroused this year during the National Individual Match, when it was known that \$1,000 would be the first prize. \$940 of this was added to first prize by subscription.

The subject which caused the greatest discussion during the National Shoot at Sea Girt, N. J., in September, was the Government ammunition. Where there is unanimous condemnation there must be good ground for it. For the purpose of target practice in the Army the ammunition is good enough. The average enlisted man is not sure enough of his hold to tell when he has fired a "sisser." It is very different when expert shots are shooting the same ammunition. They realize at once that the ammunition is bad. When they fire a cartridge which sounds like a child's "nigger chaser," they know that nothing short of a miracle can give them anything but a miss in their score. For the big matches nothing but the most perfect ammunition obtainable should be used. If necessary, the Government should have specially loaded ammunition. Theoretically they all shoot the same ammunition, but actually one team may, and often does, get more than its share of bad cartridges. This has a very disheartening effect, not only on the team, but on the individual shots.

The interest in rifle shooting in the United States has nearly reached a point commensurate with its importance to the welfare of the nation. It remains now for those who have brought this condition about to keep the interest stimulated to the highest point. There are thousands in this country who have for years been keenly interested in this subject and who will remain so, but we must see how best to get the younger generation as deeply interested as the older.

THE ORGANIZATION OF A MILITARY RESERVE FORCE FOR THE UNITED STATES.

BY LIEUTENANT CHARLES H. MASON, EIGHTH INFANTRY.



At the outbreak of war there would instantly be required not less than two hundred thousand men properly organized, equipped and available for *immediate* field service.

At present in such an emergency the only force available would be the regular army at its peace strength minus the coast artillery with its auxiliary forces. In other words, forty-five thousand men scattered from New England to the Philippine Islands.

Where then are the remaining one hundred and fifty-five thousand men to be obtained? The answer: by forming a reserve. A suggested organization for which is as follows:

Two hundred thousand men is assumed to be the smallest adequate field force required at the opening of hostilities.

The organization and strength of the several units mentioned hereafter are based on the Field Service Regulations, war strength.

It has been seen that the regular army has an available field strength of 45,000 men with an organization admitting of an increase of 32,000, a total of 77,000. At present how is this increase accomplished? By the voluntary enlistment of absolutely untrained men as in time of peace. That is, from a 70 per cent. numerical increase instead of obtaining 70 per cent. increase of efficiency, which would be the natural result if the additional men were trained and skilled soldiers, we obtain at the most not over 30 per cent. increase in efficiency. How then are 32,000 skilled and trained soldiers to be obtained and placed *quickly* in the regular service when necessary? The answer: a "Regular" Reserve, formed as follows:

Men discharged from the regular service with character "Good" or better to be enlisted for a term of years as a reservist. As such he is free to engage in any occupation and live anywhere in the United States, or, with permission, in its insular possessions. He is not required to attend any drill or exercise,

but must once each year notify his Department Commander on a postal card form of his name, address and organization, and adding in his own handwriting his present address and signature, together with the authentication of his identity by a notary public, postmaster or other official. In return for this card he will receive \$5.00 and a new assignment card setting forth his company and its station with a simple transportation request for use if required to join the colors. If during the year he changes his address he will forward to his Department Commander an additional notice to that effect and in return will receive a new assignment card. With these exceptions his status is exactly that of any other private citizen.

The term of enlistment determined upon will be dependent upon the supply from the regular service and the demand of the reserve. A six-year enlistment would probably furnish the necessary number with the additional number required for the National Reserve hereinafter provided for.

By this method the 32,000 vacancies in the regular service would be filled by men who, although not equal to those already in the ranks, would be far superior to the raw recruit now provided. Men who although rusty on the drill and details would still have retained from their former service those military instincts so necessary in the making of an efficient soldier and which can only be acquired after several years of training. In short, it would provide men familiar with and amenable to military discipline and having the training and instincts enabling them to pick up the routine of the old life and drill very quickly.

To require the reservest to report each year for drill and instruction would be superfluous if not positively harmful, for at best it would simply be a "brushing up" on the drill, which could be accomplished as quickly and satisfactorily at the end of the sixth year as at the end of the first year. Further, if these men were each year mobilized for instruction, thus nearly doubling for a short time the standing army and largely increasing the army appropriation, militarism, that terrible phantom of the American people, would rise and defeat the entire system.

No; with the obstinate opposition that any bill providing for a reserve is sure to encounter, the system which provides efficient reservests who are to all intents and purposes private citizens till the outbreak of war, as in this system, should not be imperiled by additional provisions which at best merely are ones of degree.

Of the 200,000 men necessary for the first field armies, we

have now provided 77,000, leaving 123,000 yet to be provided for. This force will be provided by the "National" Reserve. The organization and composition of which to be as follows:

			Including			
			Reg.	Hosp.	Corp.	
78	Regiments of infantry.....	125,112	men.			
6	Regiments of cavalry.....	7,488	"	"	"	"
10	Regiments or 90 batteries field artillery	14,610	"	"	"	"
9	Battalions of engineers.....	5,994	"	"	"	"
7	Companies of signal corps.....	1,064	"	"	"	"
30	Field hospitals.....	5,400	"	"	"	"
	Packers, teamsters and general service	8,200	"	"	"	"
Total.....		167,868	men.			

The composition of this force is as follows: The colonels of each regiment of cavalry and infantry, the colonels and majors of each artillery regiment, the major of each engineer battalion and the captain of each signal company to be officers of the regular army. All other officers to be "volunteers."

The regimental and battalion non-commissioned officers and the first and quartermaster-sergeants of companies to be discharged non-commissioned officers and qualified privates of the regular service. The transition to the "National" Reserve to be accomplished in the same manner as to the Regular Reserve. All other enlisted men to be volunteers obtained at the outbreak of war as have been the volunteers of the past.

This gives a force whose framework, composed of those three prime factors, the regimental commander, the first sergeant and the ration (company quartermaster-sergeant), which more than any others make for discipline and efficiency is taken from the regular army.

In the Spanish-American War, the U. S. Volunteers and other regiments having regular officers of commensurate rank as colonels, were, it is generally conceded, greatly superior to the State volunteers. This efficiency was chiefly due to the colonels being regular officers. Now if in addition to this the first and quartermaster-sergeants of companies were ex-non-commissioned officers of the regular army with the efficiency that that service affords, and further, if the officers other than the colonels were carefully obtained from enlisted men of the regular army, from the National Guard and from graduates of military schools and

colleges, as hereafter discussed, there would result a framework strong and efficient enough to mold the volunteers with which the ranks would be filled when called into the service, into as efficient and disciplined a force as is possible to obtain from raw material, and this could be done in a shorter time than would be required to raise the much inferior volunteer organizations of the present system.

To formulate or even contemplate any system of reserves modeled upon European lines which require either a large standing army or standing reserve, one whose members are more or less under the control of the military authorities and subject to yearly mobilization and training, is, in this country, to advocate an impossibility.

The American antipathy for things military in peace cannot at present be overcome. Effort must then be towards the systematizing and co-ordination of the forces and materials at hand.

The average American is an adaptable person, and if properly officered and trained can be made an efficient soldier in a much shorter space of time than is possible in Europe. Therefore the system which provides a framework as does the above, upon which to build, is progress in the right direction.

In the foregoing system the commanding officers and senior non-commissioned officers are from the best material obtainable and at the very outset there is provided an efficient and trained controlling authority for the regiment and a similar trained and disciplinary force in the companies.

Nearly all of the systems for a reserve, heretofore brought forward and discussed, provide for a force complete in all the details of organization. In other words, too much has been attempted. For the number of discharges from the regular service is hardly more than sufficient to form a force complementary to the regular army, and therefore the private soldier of any reserve force would come from civil life with little or no training and the short period of instruction which it would be possible to give annually to the reserves would not more than suffice to give a smattering of drill, and practically no disciplinary result could be obtained, and yet to obtain even this small result it would be necessary to expend large sums of money for mobilization and pay.

Now it is held that by not attempting to form a complete reserve force, but rather to concentrate our efforts on the creation

of an efficient skeleton organization as advocated herein, thus providing efficient drill masters and disciplinary backbone which would be able to mold and govern the raw material given it, in a shorter time and produce a better result than would be obtained by diffusing our efforts in the creation of a reserve complete in organization.

The weakness of our volunteer army is not so much the private soldier, for although militarily ignorant, he is very adaptable and intelligent. It is the officer and non-commissioned officer whose lack of military knowledge and experience is patent to the men under them and in consequence little respect is accorded them, discipline can hardly be said to exist and the instruction given is of the mediocre character. Contrast with this the new regular regiments formed in 1901. These organizations had a nucleus of regular officers and senior non-commissioned officers. The men were, with few exceptions, raw recruits, and yet in a very short time these were as creditable and efficient organizations as could be desired.

It is proposed to assign the several organizations of this "paper" force to the several States and Territories according to population, which would give an average of two regiments per State. Due consideration being given to the adaptability of certain States to certain forms of service, such as Virginia, Kentucky, Montana, Texas, etc., for the cavalry.

As there is an average of about five National Guard regiments per State, and these would average but two (2) reserve regiments, the competition for reserve commissions would be sharp and a careful selection would be possible, and this would be further increased by the competition of graduates of military schools who, although reluctant to enter the regular army after having prepared themselves for some civil profession offering broader financial opportunities, would still be eager to obtain commissions in a force entailing as it would no special obligation in times of peace, and yet assuring commissioned rank at the outbreak of war. From this source would the best material be obtained. Particularly so in furnishing officers for the reserve artillery, engineer and signal corps. For if given assurance that its graduates would receive commissions in these arms of the reserve, there would be no difficulty in finding military colleges which would so alter their courses of instruction as to include essential military subjects, and which would permit the

War Department to exercise a controlling influence over their military departments.

If a man graduating in a civil engineering course has had in addition the few extra studies necessary to qualify him as a military engineer, and if still in addition he has had military training and discipline, he is as eligible material for an officer as can be found anywhere outside of West Point. The same principle applies to electrical engineering for appointments to the signal corps, and from the academic and scientific courses increased by the necessary artillery instruction and studies for appointments to the field artillery.

In the reserve regiments promotion would be by State. All officers of the same rank, arm and State being on one list. The promotion as well as the entrance examination to be practical and searching. Commissions to be given for five years with five-year renewals subject to examination. Those holding reserve commissions to be on the same status as members of the regular reserve. They will be assigned to regiments which in turn have been assigned to the State. For example: Three regiments of reserve infantry and one regiment (9 batteries) of field artillery are assigned to New York State, to be known as the First, Second and Third New York Infantry and the First New York Artillery.

To these regiments are assigned the officers chosen from among the graduates of military schools and from the forty odd National Guard organizations of the State. In like manner the reserve sergeants are assigned.

There are two main questions upon which the adoption of this system rests. First: What will be the Congressional objection to this scheme? Second: Will the National Guard officers and graduates of military schools seek commissions in the reserve as has just been claimed and contrary to the experience of the past few years when commissions in the regular army were open to them?

In answer to the first it can be stated that Congress is unanimous in its opposition to: first, increase of the standing army; second, increase of appropriations. As the foregoing system does not necessitate a numerical increase, it reduces by 50 per cent. the opposition to this systemization of our forces, while it only necessitates an increase in the army appropriation of about

1½ per cent., or \$230,000, an infinitesimal sum as compared to the great results it would accomplish.

As to the second question of obtaining desirable persons for reserve commissions, the experience of the past few years from General Orders No. 6, War Department, 1904, would indicate great difficulty in supplying the requisite number of officers, but the indication is erroneous, for in the case of the militia officers the frank explanation is that he has, or thinks he has, no absolute inviolate assurance that after he has studied, taken the examination and received his commission that he will receive his appointment at the outbreak of war. In other words, that the man with such a commission and without political influence would stand small chance against a candidate for the same position having no commission but political influence. That is the feeling now existing, and only one measure will overcome it, *i. e.*, a law expressly providing that all commissions in the reserve force, except those held by regular officers as provided by law, shall be made from men having passed competitive examinations similar to those prescribed in General Orders No. 6, War Department, 1904. And that no person shall be appointed in any military force of the United States without having successfully and satisfactorily passed such examination. If such was the law there would be no scarcity of applicants for commissions in the reserve, for that would be the only means by which commissioned rank could be obtained if war should come. The same applies to graduates from military schools. These graduates having determined upon and for four years prepared themselves for a civil profession or occupation, could hardly be expected to take advantage of an offer of a commission in the regular service, which is now open to them, and give up their prospects of a much more remunerative civil occupation with its broader financial opportunities. And yet many of these men would in the case of war enter the volunteers and if in such a contingency they could assure themselves of commissioned rank simply by the taking of an examination, there would be many to avail themselves of the opportunity especially as the holding of such a commission would, in time of peace, place few if any restrictions upon them.

As to the pay of the members of the Regular Reserve, the determining factors are: First, proper remuneration of services performed; second, incentive to enlistment in the reserve; third, expense to the Government.

Under the first factor, the services performed are yearly

notification of address, nothing more. One dollar would be an adequate and ample remuneration for this.

Under the second factor, the greater the pay the greater the incentive. It is thought the minimum amount would be \$5.00; any amount smaller than this would hardly be worth the effort necessary to obtain it, while on the other hand, \$5.00 would be worthy of some effort. For that amount would be equivalent to about three days' pay of the civilian from whose class the enlisted man generally comes.

As to the expense to the Government, a considerably larger sum than \$5.00 could be paid, but in view of the temper of Congress relative to army appropriations, anything beyond the strict necessities of the case would militate against the whole system. Therefore \$5.00 per year is established as the proper pay of the Regular Reserve, to be paid yearly in one sum.

No provision has been made for the pay of reserve officers. It is thought that no salary should be paid them, for the reason that in general they would be men who had been actuated in competing for their commissions by a liking for the military service and the hope of obtaining commissioned rank in the war levies. Consequently any money remuneration would simply be in the form of an additional incentive, and to have any effect would have to be of such size as to render it expensive to the Government. Nothing under \$100.00 per year (an aggregate of \$500,000) would be any incentive to the class of men to whom it would be desirable to give commissions.

What now of the officers detailed from the regular army to hold the generalcies, majorities and captaincies in the National Reserve?

This number of vacancies created at a time when the regular army most needed a full complement would seem to be an unfavorable condition in this plan. But under the present system almost as many vacancies occur through officers being appointed to volunteer line and staff positions.

By the following method regular officers needed for the National Reserve can be provided and the resulting vacancies in the regular forces filled not only without detriment to the service, but with a positive advantage to it.

The following table shows the number of regular officers required for the National Reserve, for detached service and for the commanders and staff of the higher units over and above those available for these duties:

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(See Appendix A.)

Brig. Gen.		Col.	Lt. Col.		Maj.	Capt.	1st Lt.		2d Lt.		
Line	Staff	Line	Staff	Line	Staff	Line	Staff	Line	Staff	Line	Staff
39	0	94	...	...	39	43	...	...	...	...	...
...	0	...	4	...	13	...	126	...	74	...	0
											National Reserve
											Total National Reserve
39		98		13		70		169		74	0
											Vacancies created by details to the U. S. Military Academy.
				1		3		43		20	9
											Vacancies created by details to the General Staff.
2		4		6		12		20		..	..
											Vacancies created by details to the Philippine Scouts & Porto Rico Reg.
..		..		1		1		8		15	..
											Vacancies created by miscellaneous details.
..		..		1		5		13		..	..
41		102		22		91		253		109	9
											627 Total.

NOTE:—Vacancies created by detail of Aids-de-camp provided for under National Reserve.

In this table only those vacancies have been considered which would still continue to exist or could not otherwise be provided for at the outbreak of and during war. Vacancies created by recruiting and similar details have not been considered, as the officers so employed would be returned to their regiments and their places filled by retired officers. These latter officers could also be detailed in charge of the posts throughout the country which have been vacated by the garrisons. Many similar duties could be performed by these officers, and the outbreak of hostilities should find all retired officers assigned to and prepared to take over these duties according to a system previously arranged. An officer upon retirement would be assigned, if physically capable, to some one of these duties to take effect upon the outbreak of war. He would be required to keep in touch with the positions to such extent as to enable him to take over the

duties when required with as little friction and loss of efficiency as possible.

The table shows a total of 627 vacancies.

The normal organization shown in Appendix "A" requires 2 generals, which positions would be filled by the appointment of two of the major-generals of the regular army. The three remaining major-generals (one major-general being of the General Staff and therefore not available), and one brigadier-general will then fill the 4 lieutenant-generalcies required. The 13 brigadier-generals now available for duty with troops would fill the 13 major-generalcies required. Following the foregoing table, the 41 brigadier-generals would be filled from among the 104 colonels of the service. There results 41 vacancies among the colonels of the regular service, to which add 102 colonelcies necessary for the National Reserve, etc., as shown in the table, making a total of 143 colonelcies to be filled by the promotion of the 125 lieutenant-colonels of the service and 18 majors. 125 majors are promoted to fill these lieutenant-colonelcies. 143 vacancies now exist among the majors, to which add 22 others required for the National Reserve, making a total of 165 vacancies among the majors. These, together with the 91 majorities required for the National Reserve, to be filled from among the 1178 captains of the army. To the 256 vacancies thus created among the captains, add 253 captains required for the National Reserve, and we have 509 vacancies to be filled from among the 1137 first lieutenants of the service. In turn these 509 vacancies plus 109 or 618 first lieutenants are filled from among the 913 second lieutenants of the service. 9 lieutenants being required for detail to the Military Academy, there will be a total of 627 vacancies among the second lieutenants of the regular army. These vacancies to be filled by graduating the first and second West Point classes, a total of about 250, leaving 381 vacancies to be filled by specially selected reserve officers, whose number would be in excess to that required for the National Reserve proper.

The appointments to higher grades above contemplated and assignments to organizations and duties to be made in time of peace. The promotion being one of brevet rank only but changing to actual rank upon the outbreak of war.

By the above means a systematic assignment of officers to the line and staff is accomplished in time of peace, thus obviating the confusion and congestion incident to the outbreak of hos-

tilities. For each officer holding one of these commissions would immediately step into his place in the line or staff ready and prepared to put into effect the instructions previously given him as to mobilization, training and care of the reserve when called into being. Further, the vacancies created are all in the lowest grade where they can be more easily filled and with more suitable material than if they were scattered throughout all grades, as was the case during the Spanish-American War, when practically the same number of vacancies existed without having a systematic method of filling them. Graduating the two classes from the Military Academy merely placed additional men in the grade where the fewest vacancies proportionally existed. Thirdly, and by no means the least feature of the system, is the means afforded of providing a reward for efficient service. A subject now widely discussed under the form of promotion by selection. By this method some 40 per cent. of the colonels, 100 per cent. of the lieutenant-colonels, 40 per cent. of the majors, 21 per cent. of the captains, 45 per cent. of the first lieutenants, 68 per cent. of the second lieutenants, would be given these brevet or war commissions, carrying as they would no increase in rank or pay until the outbreak of war, when they would change from the brevet to actual rank. This affords an adequate and satisfactory reward for efficient service which would be the means of infusing that stimulus into the service which it is erroneously claimed would be the result of "Promotion by Selection" without having the latter's harmful effect.

The system of reserves here advocated is not so much a new creation as it is a co-ordination of the materials at hand.

To repeat: It is advocated that there be formed, by legislative action, a Regular Reserve, a force complementary to the regular army, available only in time of war and costing annually \$200,000.

A National Reserve, a paper force composed of discharged regular soldiers, volunteer officers and regular officers. The whole costing annually \$30,000. The success of this force depending primarily upon a law providing that each and every appointment to the National Reserve and other war levies called into the service of the United States shall be made subject to examination, etc., as previously discussed.

Thus an efficient and systematic military policy can be developed with no increase to the standing army and with an annual increased cost of only \$230,000.

The organized militia or National Guard has not been considered in the above plan, as the latter has dealt solely with the organization of a field force, and the National Guard can never be considered such, if for no other reason than their Constitutional inability to go beyond the frontiers. However, as a military backing to the civil power, particularly in time of war when the feelings of the people are aroused and the regular army is not available, it is extremely useful; as a supplementary force to the coast defense it would be of great value in a sudden emergency, and in consequence its peace training should be with this object in view. By their being called into the service at the outbreak of war and placed and used supplementary to the coast defense it would relieve a portion of the National Reserve which would otherwise be engaged in this work and make it available for field service.

The coast artillery not being available for field service, no provision is made for it in this system. However, the Regular Reserve could be extended so as to include it, although it is thought that difficulty will probably be experienced in getting discharged men to enter this portion of the reserve. Possibly it could be partially overcome by materially increasing the yearly pay of the artillery reservest.

The foregoing figures were taken merely as a means of illustration. The principle and system involved applying with equal efficiency to a larger or smaller force.

The figures used would produce four army corps (see Appendix "A"). One of these would probably be in the Philippine Islands, so there would then remain three corps or 174,000 men in this country available for field service. The strength and organization of these corps would admit of the assigning of one regular regiment to each of the brigades, thus distributing the leaven of the regular army to the best advantage.

Our military weakness is not so much in the lack of a large standing army or standing reserve, but rather in the lack of systematic provision for the raising and training of war levies and accomplishing the transition in the regular service from a peace to a war footing.

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APPENDIX (A). ORGANIZATION OF FIELD ARMIES.

N. Reserve	Reg. Army	Total	Brig.	Div.	Corps	Army	
Inf. Reg. 78	Inf. Reg. 30	Inf. Reg. 108	Inf. 36	Inf. 12	Art. 4	2	Divisional Cavalry
Cav. Reg.	Cav. Reg. 12	Cav. Reg.	Cav.	Cav.			
6	3	9	3	1			Separate Cavalry Division
Field Art. Reg. 10	Field Art. Reg. 2	Field Art. Reg. 12					Div. Field Art.
	Field Art. Comp. 6						Cavalry Div. Field Artillery
	Siege & Mtn. Comp. 6						Corps or Army Artillery Reserve
Bat. Eng. 9	Bat. Eng. 3-1 Co.	12					Div. Engineers
	Co. Eng. 1						Cav. Div. Eng.
Co. Sig. 7	Co. Sig. 6						Div. Signal Corps
Field Hosp. 30	Hosp. 20						

STRENGTH OF NATIONAL RESERVE.							
78 Reg. Reserve	Inf.	125,112	Including Reg. Hosp. Corps.				
6 Reg. "	Cav.	7,488	" "	"	"	"	"
10 Reg. "	Field Art.						
	90 Bat. . .	14,610	"	"	"	"	"
9 Battlins. "	Eng. 36 Cos.	5,994	"	"	"	"	"
7 Comps. "	Sig. Corps. .	1,064	"	"	"	"	"
30 Fld. Hosp. "		5,400					
	Teamsters & Packers	8,200					

Total.....167,868 men.

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STRENGTH OF REGULAR FORCES.

30 Reg.	Reg.	Inf.	47,760
15 Reg.	"	Cav.	18,540
30 Cos.	"	Fld. Art. ...	4,800
3 Battis.	"	Eng.	1,974
6 Cos.	"	Sig. Corps...	900
201 Fld Hosp.	"	.....	2,360
Medical Corps Reg.		.....	636

Total. 76,970 men in Regular Field Force.
 167,868 men in National Reserve.

Grand Total. 244,838 men Field Army.



THE TRUMPETER AND TRUMPET CALLS.

BY FIRST LIEUTENANT G. A. WIESER, FIFTEENTH INFANTRY.



ALTERATIONS and improvements are being continually made in the uniform, equipment and instruction of the personnel of our army, but little attention, if any, has been paid to the trumpeter, or, as the Regulations are wont to call him, the musician. A musician, properly speaking, is a person who understands music, reads notes and plays them, on instruments capable of producing a harmonious consecutive arrangement of notes forming a regular tune or air.

But few of our so-called musicians are sufficiently skilled in music to deserve their title, for if they were musicians they would undoubtedly try hard to effect a transfer to a band and thus have an opportunity of cultivating their musical talents and serve in the capacity of a member of the band.

Regulations provide for two musicians for each company of infantry, coast artillery and engineers, and also for each field battery, but the cavalry troop is supplied with two trumpeters. For the sake of brevity and simplicity we will use the word *trumpeter* throughout this discussion as applying alike to the company or battery musician or to the troop trumpeter, in contrast to the capacity of a member of the band.

The fact that the terms trumpeter and musician are thus used for different organizations is in itself not of much consequence, and probably due to a custom of the service; it would, however, seem to be more in keeping with the duties which these men are called on to perform, to term them trumpeters in speaking of any of them, because a trumpeter primarily makes noise and not music, and the more noise he can make on his trumpet the better performer he is considered to be, not only by the enlisted men but by his superiors as well. This is easily explained on the theory that when a man is able to produce a sufficiently loud tone, and consequently a loud call, he can readily learn to polish it somewhat and give it a certain modulation which is pleasing to the ear and evidencing that the man possesses the requisite skill to become a proficient bugler.

Some trumpeters make a mistake by trying to render a musical call rather than one of sufficient loudness, which is ob-

viously objectionable inasmuch as a trumpet call carries with it considerable importance, and it is essential that it be heard by all whom the call affects; and while a cornet player's first aim is to produce a good tone, and properly so, it is the duty of a trumpeter to make his instrument heard and give the call ample volume. Music cannot be expected of a trumpet lest it be taps or some similar call which is susceptible of some expression, but one which imperatively calls officers or men, or both, away from their quarters and barracks, must, in effect, be loud, and must leave no one in doubt as to what call is being sounded.

Inexperience.—Most every officer and enlisted man in the service at one time or other has heard trumpeters bring forth calls which started a general laughter and hooting about the barracks, and yet few of the men realized the mental torture which the unfortunate victim was undergoing at the time, who thus made himself, quite unintentionally so, the object of his comrades' scorn.

It is readily apparent that we may find a man, when he sounds his first calls, extremely nervous, although he may have had a good deal of practice which ought to enable him to sound the calls satisfactorily; yet, his first tour of duty is a trying task, but, after gaining some self-control he will generally turn out to be a bugler of average skill. Confidence in his own ability can be acquired only by a diligent application to practice and through practical experience in sounding calls when on duty. It is one thing to play a trumpet when practicing out in the woods, and quite another when sounding the service calls on the parade ground.

Embouchure.—The term "embouchure" refers to a condition of the lips of a performer on a brass instrument. When the lips are tough and offer continuous resistance to the pressure of the mouthpiece, and shape themselves to it, bandmen speak of a good embouchure. When, on the other hand, the lips are soft and tender, and soon become weak and offer little or no resistance to the pressure of the mouthpiece, the embouchure is bad and the performer is of little use to the band while this condition obtains, or, in the case of a trumpeter, cannot properly carry out his duties in sounding the routine calls.

There is nothing more humiliating than when a performer on a trumpet endeavors to sound a call and his lips give out, especially when he has just entered on his tour after guard-mounting, and the attention, more or less, of the whole command is

concentrated on the notes of his instrument. When this misfortune happens to a member of the band it is rarely so noticeable on account of the volume of music produced by the entire band which naturally minimizes the faults of the individual, which latter can be detected only by the band leader or such others as have a sharp ear for music.

When a trumpeter's lips are inclined to be tender he should, by constant practice, endeavor to get them in good condition, that is to say, get them shaped to the mouthpiece and thus make them tough at the same time. It is not a bad idea to practice with the mouthpiece itself, when in the barracks, by pressing the lips firmly against it and simulating the sounding of calls as though the mouthpiece were attached to the instrument. This practice will help considerably toward obtaining a good embouchure, and will cause him to not encounter that awful give-way feeling of the lips which makes the performer feel so entirely helpless. For a person may be skilled in sounding calls, or one may be a good cornetist and have a thorough knowledge of music and fully understand how a call *should* be rendered, yet, when the lips are soft and tender and have reached that stage where they give out, no power in the world can replace that numbness and helpless feeling which may very properly be likened to a nightmare when one is trying to run but the feet feel as though they were weighted with lead and cannot be moved from the spot.

Bandsmen claim that a good embouchure can be obtained much better by playing sustained notes, slowly going up and down the scale, rather than by playing rapid music, because the former method taxes the endurance of the lips to a much greater extent. Of course, it is equally essential to practice rapid scales in order to acquire a skillful rendition of music generally. With the trumpet, however, where the scale cannot be played because there are only open notes possible of production, a judicious combination of the two methods would seem to be more beneficial to the average trumpeter, that is, a succession of slow notes alternating with rapid music so far as they can be produced on the trumpet.

How to practice.—It is a matter of common knowledge that the sounding of our service calls is generally open to some criticism. The calls are rendered either too indistinctly or not sufficiently loud to be heard by those who live at some distance. In some cases inexperienced trumpeters may sound a certain call

in such a manner that listeners take it to be some other call, which is very apt to be the case when some similarity exists between two calls.

These discrepancies may be ascribed to several causes. The trumpeter is probably unable to read notes sufficiently well to play the call according to Regulations, or he has had little, if any, experience in playing a brass instrument; or he may have a so-called poor ear for music; or, finally, he may be troubled with a bad embouchure.

Some trumpeters can produce a good tone and one of sufficient volume, yet, from a little distance their calls are valueless, for only the long or sustained notes are capable of being heard, while the short ones are produced indistinctly and not given the same amount of force, and yet these very notes tend to form, with the longer ones, the complete call and are, consequently, of equal importance. The fact of the matter is that the trumpeter does not articulate his notes, does not *hammer out*, as it were, all short notes distinctly (although the sustained notes are all that can be desired), which defect may be assimilated to a singer or speaker who is possessed of a good vocal organ but who falls short of a keen and accurate articulation.

The trumpeter must understand that the notes must be produced primarily with the end of the tongue, not by simply pressing the lips against the mouthpiece and forcing wind into the instrument, as this increases the difficulty of making the notes clear, but by hammering out all the notes with the tongue, distinctly, be they of short or long duration, and, above all, they must be given with force, which in turn produces volume.

Double and triple tongueing should be practiced to a great extent, for perfection in this respect warrants a great improvement in the matter of rendering calls generally. Every trumpeter should make it a point to devote several hours each day to practice, at some distance from the garrison or camp, when he is not required to practice under the instruction of a member of the band. This practice, however, should not extend to untimely hours, as is frequently the case at some posts where some trumpeters practice guard-mounting or drill call half an hour before the call is actually due, or practice on other calls some fifteen minutes before they are scheduled and thus mislead those who are affected by them.

It is of importance that the trumpeter be taught the fundamental principles of music such as relate to the elementary com-

binations of notes and also the rests. Some men know the calls from hearsay, *i. e.*, they have heard them so many times that they have thus become fixed in their minds, and any errors that may have been committed by their predecessors are likewise indulged in by themselves, whereas, with a knowledge of music, and, incidentally, with the requirements of drill regulations, these errors can easily be eradicated.

All trumpeters of a command should be instructed daily, at least for one hour, by the chief trumpeter or principal musician, in all that pertains to making up a good and efficient bugler, not in fanciful combinations with the object of learning a certain march with the crooks adjusted to play in two different pitches, but to teach them to use the trumpet as it ought to be played, that is, have the trumpets adjusted to the same pitch, and consequently producing identical notes which thus form a volume of music which is justly deserving of appreciation. If we want to hear a march played or other piece of music which cannot be rendered on the trumpets in their natural state, let us resort to the band, whose sole business it is to furnish us with music proper; but the trumpeters ought not to invade the domain of the band by trying fancy things, and thus in an unsuccessful attempt to imitate the band, spoil the field music proper, which alone it is their duty to furnish.

Sometimes the field music is sarcastically termed "tin music," which may be applicable in a case where the trumpets are in hands of inexperienced men. That non-musical instruments may at times be capable of rendering good music may be shown by the following instance: A great composer heard a hand-organ in front of his house grinding away the most miserable tunes, when he finally said to his wife, "I cannot stand it any longer." He went down stairs, took the organ from the Italian and started to turn the crank, and the difference in music he brought forth was at once shown by the immense crowd which quickly gathered and encored him until he hastily withdrew after paying the man several francs and cautioning him to leave at once.

It is not until a man has acquired considerable skill in playing a trumpet that he can devote his attention to the modulation of the tones and do away with the awkwardness of the novice, but this must never be done at the expense of volume. A good cornetist does not always make a good trumpeter, for the reason that it is natural for him to give a tone of good quality the preference rather than one of loudness, the former being more in

keeping with a musically trained ear, and it therefore follows that a musician, when available, is not necessarily the most desirable man for the trumpet.

Expression. Erroneous sounding of calls.—Such calls as church call, call to quarters, or taps, are susceptible of some expression, especially the latter, and it is at funeral ceremonies that a good trumpeter is appreciated by the manner with which he sounds taps. However, expression is of minor importance as it can be applied to but a few calls, and then only by skilled performers; but a combination of volume and expression for those particular calls would seem to be the most suitable course to be followed.

All calls should be given the correct amount of animation and energy, and the short and long notes should be distinctly hammered out so that they can be heard at the remotest corner of the garrison. In some posts we find a tendency on the part of the field music to play retreat too slow; although the time is indicated as "moderate" in the Regulations, nevertheless the trumpeters should be cautioned to not go to the extreme in this respect and rather be on the side of too much energy than to drag the notes excessively, which is so objectionable. There is also a strong inclination to sounding adjutant's call too choppy, in a short and unconnected style, playing the notes which should be somewhat sustained too quickly and contrary to the requirements of Regulations. This should be avoided. Guard-mounting and tattoo are the principal calls which cause beginners to stumble and they can never be practiced too much, but, when well rendered, are the ones which give the trumpeter an opportunity of showing his skill in the control over the instrument.

Mess call is very apt to lead inexperienced men astray when it is started at the wrong note, which happens not infrequently. There are several other mistakes which are often committed in the sounding of service calls, but a discussion of them necessarily goes into refinements which are not understood by laymen and therefore not the proper subject to be dwelled on in this paper and the band leader is the one who should endeavor to have them corrected.

Remarks.—The trumpeter is an individual in our service who needs attention as well as the privates or other enlisted personnel of the troop or company. He does not take a back seat in any respect so far as his usefulness on the battle-field is concerned. He is armed with the revolver, and in some organizations he is

permitted to carry a rifle in the field. In one instance, at El Caney, a trumpeter was one of the first men killed of his regiment, and in the China relief expedition it was a trumpeter who first scaled the wall of the Chinese city. The trumpeters should be specially trained to carry orders in the field, and the fact that there must now be several men trained to the trumpet in each organization in addition to the regular trumpeters, as laid down in a recent order from the War Department, is a timely innovation.

Some men apply for the bugle in order to avoid walking post and, incidentally, to be excused from various other duties, while others have an aptness for the instrument and a quick ear in learning the calls. Of the former the unworthy material will soon be eliminated and the latter will, as a rule, become fairly good trumpeters.

It would be advisable to supply all trumpets with cornet mouthpieces, which are rounded instead of having a rather well-defined edge like those of the regulation trumpet, as it will be found that the former give better results, are not so fatiguing to the lips because they adjust themselves more readily to the conformation of the mouthpiece than the one with a flat top surface and edge, and, besides, the notes produced can be more advantageously controlled.



MARCH OF THE SIXTH BATTERY, FIELD ARTILLERY.*

FORT RILEY TO FORT SAM HOUSTON—NOV., 1905 - JAN., 1906,
UNDER CAPTAIN GEORGE W. GATCHELL, ARTILLERY CORPS.

Monday, Jan. 8th.

Austin, Tex., to Manchaca Springs, Tex.

Distance 14.04 miles.

Marching rate 3.7 miles per hour.

Weather—Cold and cloudy.

After careful investigation of the map, and in view of the fact that it was known that Manchaca Springs was the usual stopping place for troops, and moreover that stopping there would not give a long march on this day and would shorten the next day's march by some three miles, it was determined to stop at Manchaca Springs rather than at Manchaca the place stated on the itinerary. Accordingly we had the necessary supplies delivered at Manchaca Springs. The march was an easy one over excellent roads, through interesting country.

During the night it had grown cloudy and a cold north wind began blowing; consequently we had a cold, disagreeable day. We left park at 7:10 A.M. and camped at Manchaca Springs, on private grounds, in fact in a farmer's door yard, at 11:40 A.M. There was excellent water, coming from deep in the rock, pouring freely into a barrel by the roadside. It hailed several times during the day and remained cold and raw.

Tuesday, Jan. 9th.

Manchaca Springs, Tex., to San Marcos, Tex.

Distance 20.1 miles.

Marching rate 3.5 miles per hour.

Weather—Cold and cloudy.

This was another cold and raw day, but the road was good and the country traversed interesting. The road coming into San Marcos was one of the best pieces of roadway we had traversed in the whole march. We got to San Marcos about 2 P.M. and went into camp close to the International and Great Northern R. R. depot. It began to sprinkle just before we reached San Marcos and later, after we were in camp it turned to hail.

Wednesday, Jan. 10th.

San Marcos, Tex., to New Braunfels, Tex.

Distance 19.5 miles.

Marching rate 3.4 miles per hour.

Weather—Rain in A.M.; clearing weather in P.M.

Left park about 7 A.M.; reached New Braunfels about 2 P.M.

The roads were quite good for the first half, being along the foot

*Concluded from September number.

of a line of hills. It was somewhat slippery from the rain of the previous day and the mists of the morning. At Hunter we crossed the railroads and took the prairie road. This was black soil and was not very bad, but would have been impassible with much rain.

It was said to be shorter than the hill road, but of this we have our doubts; certainly the hill road would, in wet weather, be far the better one. There was one long and rather hard hill some five miles out from New Braunfels. New Braunfels we found to be one of the cleanest, best laid out and best behaved towns we had seen. There seemed to be thrift everywhere, a thing that could hardly be said of any other place we saw. We camped at "Landa Park" on the Canal River. Toward evening the skies cleared and we had a beautiful moonlight night.

Thursday, Jan. 11th.

New Braunfels, Tex., to Bracken, Tex.

Distance 15.4 miles.

Marching rate 3.6 miles per hour.

Weather—Fine.

There was no trouble about getting an early start. The men realized we were getting near the end of our journey, and the horses too seemed to feel that they were getting somewhere at last.

To-day, as every day since leaving Austin, we marched with wooded hills on our right and cultivated fields on our left. The road was very decent all the way. We met with no difficulties and went into camp at Bracken at 11:52 A.M. The watering of animals at this place was not an easy matter. There is a river set down on the maps, the Cibolo, but it was dry as a bone.

The afternoon was spent in cleaning up in order to present as good an appearance as possible upon entering Fort Sam Houston. A telegram was sent to the post commander at Fort Sam Houston to the effect that we would arrive about 11 A.M.

Friday, Jan. 12th.

Bracken, Tex., to Fort Sam Houston, Tex.

Distance 16.4 miles.

Marching rate 3.3 miles per hour.

Weather—Cloudy, cold and raw.

In order to have plenty of time to straighten affairs at Fort Sam Houston after arrival, and supposing the moonlight would continue, we decided to start quite early so as to reach our destination by 11 A.M. We started at 5:57 A.M., but as it had become cloudy during the night, the first hour of our march was quite in the dark.

Having learned that the mounted troops of the post were coming out to meet us, we were quite disturbed, at daylight, to learn from the guide posts that we were not traveling on the road on which they were expecting us. This was due to incorrect information given us on the afternoon before by one of our teamsters. We managed to get in touch with them, however, by messenger, and about 10:25 A.M. our escort,

15th Battery, Field Artillery, and one squadron of the 1st Cavalry, all under command of Maj. Lotus Niles, Artillery Corps, overtook us about four miles out of the post. With these troops in the lead we began the last phase of our march. Shortly after this Col. Brown, 26th Infantry, with his staff, came to greet us; and just before entering the post the 26th Infantry band took the lead and brought us to our gun sheds just before noon.

Before long our guns and carriages were in the sheds, our horses in the stables, our transportation dismissed, our men turned over to the 15th Battery for a good dinner, and our march of nearly 900 miles was ended.

NOTES

DISTANCE MARCHED.—The odometer showed the total miles marched to be 896.9 miles. As we marched on 48 days this makes the daily average 18.68 miles.

COST.

Money expended en route.

Regular supplies	\$1,712.56
Incidental expenses	16.70
Army transportation	83.74
Barracks and quarters	120.00
Subsistence of the army	310.00
Total.....	\$2,243.00

The prices of supplies were such that, omitting the items of Incidental Expenses and Barracks and Quarters, the cost was about what it would have been to keep the battery in garrison the same length of time.

To the above should be added the cost of shipping rations to the points of supply, the forage to Bracken, Texas, from Fort Sam Houston; and from it should be deducted practically all the expense of lighting barracks and stables for the same length of time.

OFFICERS AND MEN.

Much of the success of the march was due to the way in which officers and men performed their duties. All the lieutenants were found to be efficient, careful and watchful. Lieutenant Churchill was eminently a success as a Quartermaster and Commissary and much of our comfort was due to his thoughtfulness, good sense and never-failing energy.

The men put into practice the instruction which had been given them and it was a pleasure to see theories working successfully in practice.

The First Sergeant, the Quartermaster-Sergeant and the Stable Sergeant did their duties faithfully and much of the smoothness of running

was due to this fact. Stable Sergeant John Long did most excellent work in caring for our horses. He has many times proved most valuable to us. His love for and knowledge of horses, their ailments and the treatment of the same, generally make the presence of a veterinary unnecessary.

Every liberty consistent with discipline was granted the men. They were allowed, when off duty, to freely visit the places we passed through, and after the first few days of the march, it was only a few that took any unfair advantage of the privilege. The conduct of the men was, on the whole, exemplary.

The health of the command was excellent throughout the march.

There was very little sickness; a few colds and sore throats, three cases of malaria, but no serious illness except that of Private Hall who died at Austin, Texas. Orders were issued early in the march that no one should drink water from any source other than that which had been examined by the surgeon and by him pronounced safe.

The quartermaster found out at each camp the sources of water supply for men and public animals and reported the same to the battery commander. The surgeon was instructed to daily inspect the source of supply of drinking water and to report whether safe or not.

If drinking water was near at hand the men procured it for themselves; if distant from the camp it was hauled in the water cart.

RATIONS.

We started from Fort Riley with 16 days' field rations. These we made sufficient until we reached Fort Reno on November 29th. There we drew 8 days' field rations, and sent forward to Fort Sam Houston ration returns for 10 days' field rations to be delivered at Fort Worth, Texas, and for 7 days' field rations to be delivered at Taylor, Texas.

When delayed at Decatur we wired for 5 days' field rations to be delivered at Waco, Texas, and had the Fort Worth supply shipped to Decatur. When we delayed at Temple and changed our route from that place we had the Taylor supply sent to Temple, and wired for 5 days' field rations to be delivered at Round Rock, Texas. We therefore drew 61 days' rations; and as we were 61 days on the way our rations came out all right. We drew some flour at Fort Riley and tried cooking baking-powder bread in the field. We tried it twice with poor success and much hard work. We next tried trading flour for bread. This we succeeded in doing once or twice but had hard work to find bakers who would trade. After that we saved most of our flour and purchased bread, having it shipped to us when necessary. We had only about 7 days' hard bread. Our bread cost us about \$75, but our bakery and flour savings are known to have exceeded this amount. Something over \$300 was expended from the battery fund for food supplies, so there was plenty to eat. For our lunches while on the march we had warm coffee, meat, and either soft or hard bread; most of the time soft bread. Our

extemporized hay cooker had too little space to pack hay and was not properly lined or we would have had hot coffee.

Two old gasoline cans, with small screw tops, were carefully cleaned and placed in an old packing-box to which the lid had been fastened on hinges. These cans were filled with hot coffee in the morning and then the space around the cans packed with hay. Our time for preparation for the march was too limited to prepare a more perfect cooker. On the trip we used a Hunt oven and a Buzzacott. The Hunt was put in the cook's tent and served both for cooking and heating.

Knowing that the boilers furnished by the Quartermaster's Department would not stand the wear and tear on the road, we had a number of them re-enforced with iron on the edges and these stood the trip nicely.

We carried with us an improvised water-cart consisting of an old vinegar or wine barrel secured to a pair of wheels having shafts for a horse. On the barrel was secured a seat for the driver. A screw top was put on at the bung and a faucet at the usual place. This was found exceedingly handy for hauling water for the kitchen and sometimes for drinking purposes. In the shafts we put the pet horse, old Foxhall, some 28 years of age, who brought the cart all the way and does not seem to have lost a pound of flesh.

HORSES AND MULES.

For three months before beginning this march our horses had been in camp with us with the First Provisional Regiment of Field Artillery. When not out for drills, target practice or maneuvers they stood on a picket-line. They had no shelter from either the hot sun of August and September or the rains and snows of October except the canvas covers which we used in October. In some ways the conditions in camp prepared them for the march, but it is a fact that some of them lost flesh during the season's work. We left Fort Riley with every horse for which we were responsible, 105 public and 2 private horses. One horse, a new one, had just come off sick report, having had distemper. He had to be led at first, but in a week or so gained his strength and was then put in draft and did excellent work the rest of the march. On the march there was practically no sickness, only one of two mild cases of spasmodic colic, and the one case of enteritis resulting in death at Temple, Texas.

There were almost no sore necks; one case only is recalled, and that one was quickly healed. It was expected there would be more cases. Probably the balance of the new pole and the fact that we marched on nearly level roads, at a walk, accounts for the scarcity of sore necks. There were three cases of sore withers. These did not get fistulous. One was healed up on the march and the horse finally used in draft. The other two cases did not do so well. Constant motion of the shoulders in walking opened the sores afresh every day. One of these has since healed. The other appeared to heal, but opened up later and when oper-

ated on showed the veterbrae to be affected. This horse is still under treatment, but it is thought that the horse will never be of much use to the Government. These horses had all very high withers.

With more than 90 saddles in practically daily use, there was but one case of sore back that needed any treatment. The sore did not heal quickly, and looked badly during the march; the sore has since healed and the horse has been in draft.

The horses' feet were in good shape during the whole march. Two cases of lameness are recalled. One was due to a punctured foot, injured before we left Fort Riley, and in nowise interfered with our march.

The horse recovered wholly early in the march. The other case was due to a corn. This was a musician's mount. He was exceedingly lame for two or three days; but the simple removing of the shoe and corn, and relief from carrying his rider, appeared to be all that was necessary, for the horse soon ceased limping and has done duty ever since. Three horse-shoers were kept pretty busy whenever it was practicable for them to work.

Our greatest difficulty was with sore shoulders. These developed in a few days and we had more or less of chafed shoulders all the way. The free use of kreolin and water and "lanolin" kept these in an aseptic condition. These chafed spots would quickly dry up, and then on some day of extra hard draft would rub again; but probably we were more troubled about them than the horses themselves, for the condition did not seem to interfere with the draft. In one case only did the sore become infected and this case, being opened, drained and treated with hydrogen dioxide soon healed. There was one case of "cold abscess" that was as bad as any case we had. Both shoulders swelled badly, but there seemed to be no fever to indicate pus,

Soon after the swelling appeared the horse could not lower his head enough to reach his hay on the ground. After this an incision was made at the lower edge of the swelling and a large quantity of pus was found. Both shoulders were opened and treated, with the result that the horse was at once relieved and the shoulders began to get well.

This horse has been for duty some time now.

There were two causes for these chafed shoulders; first, as the horses fell off in flesh, and as the muscles became hard and compact, the collars were too large and chafed; second, where a horse did not keep well into the collar in draft the collar swung to and fro and chafed. All collars were adjusted and made as small as possible and every canvas-pad we had with us put in use. A telegraphic requisition was made for more pads and they were received by us at Fort Worth and at once put to use. Where collars were too long we tried wrapping at the top with strips of blanket, but this was not a success.

To keep the collars clean and to help the horses' shoulders as much as possible, orders were given to open the collars and wipe them at every

halt, and to smooth the hair under the collar; and, furthermore, to thoroughly clean the zinc on the collar after each day's march.

We found it a very bad thing to have harness on led horses. The collars, swinging free, rubbed the hair off the shoulders as clean as if cut with clippers, and our first sores were on such horses. We stowed this harness after the first or second day's march.

The first time we took a day's rest the horses' legs swelled considerably, but the swelling quickly disappeared when we again took up the march. After that whenever we rested a day, except at Austin, the horses were exercised a little to prevent swelling and stiffness, although this was not necessary after the horses' muscles got hardened.

After hard pulls the legs were hand-rubbed.

The horses kept their strength very well for the first 500 miles, where it was really comparatively easy work; but after we began to encounter mud, they began to show the effects of the march.

In order to make the work more even we tried alternating the piece and caisson teams, but found the teams did better with their regular carriages. As the work of the leading carriage in breaking in the road, after we came to muddy country, seemed hardest, the first and fifth sections alternated in the lead.

As has been stated in the daily records of the march a number of times horses had to be relieved. It was quite noticeable that it was the lead horses, the smaller horses, mostly that tired quickest.

Several times lead pairs simply were in the way and had to be taken out, the remaining pairs hauling the carriage about as well.

It would almost seem that the stride of the larger horses was too much for the smaller ones. Age did not seem to make any difference; our older horses stood the test, perhaps, better than the younger.

We are convinced that the horses should be all practically the same size, all about 1,200 pounds in weight, and interchangeable.

This would also make the line of traction more perfect.

We had no trouble with our mules. There were a few chafed shoulders, and some of the pack mules were badly chafed on their buttocks, but they all did their work remarkably well, not a single one giving out once. They did not always keep quite up with the battery, but they never got so far behind as to inconvenience us. Nearly all the time battery and train kept the column well without straggling.

There should be some regulation covering the case, on a march, of a horse too sick to travel and yet not sick enough to be killed to terminate suffering.

SUPPLIES FOR PUBLIC ANIMALS.

Most of the time the public animals got exactly what they would get in garrison, good oats, and good prairie hay, and the full allowance.

A number of times we had to feed corn, and once or twice the hay was a little musty. In Texas we often got Johnson grass.

There were but few times when the animals did not eat every scrap of hay and grain. We are convinced that, when on the march, except in campaign, and even then, if possible, the allowance of draft animals should be increased 50 per cent. The garrison allowance is not enough when draft horses are doing twice the work they do in garrison. Scarcely any of our saddle-horses lost flesh, and a number improved in flesh and general condition on the march. It is well to note also that the horses with bad conformation, high withers, straight back, badly sloped shoulders, and long coupled, suffered most from sores.

Speaking of supplies, we would recommend that there be an allowance of hay to put in the men's tents when, on a march like this one, camp has to be made on wet ground. It would prevent what seems an unnecessary hardship. In campaign, when living on the country, the men could look after their own interests.

WAGON TRAIN.

We got along very well with what train we had, but for nearly 300 miles we had to carry our tents on our caissons, and a number of times we had to carry a day's hay on our artillery carriages, and it is not recalled that we had any baggage we did not need. When we had five escort wagons and a pack train, we had no use for the pack train except to carry forage when necessary.

MATERIAL.

Tentage.—Conical wall tents with Sibley stoves we found to be remarkably comfortable. Unless very carefully packed tentage suffers much on the march if put in wagons or where it can rub. The present method of folding a tent brings all the wear on one side.

The writer speaks feelingly on this subject, as all the holes came on his side of the tent and a poncho and basin had to be used to catch rain that persisted in coming in. After a little experience like the foregoing, the making of more holes was prevented by causing the tent to be folded with the door, with its double fold, on the outside.

Harness.—There was not much in this march to test harness.

The collar occupied our attention more than any other part.

A collar that does not quite fit may not cause any trouble in garrison; but if it has to be worn every day from six to eight hours on a march, it will surely show the effects of a failure to fit.

If there be plenty of time, before undertaking a march every collar should be refitted and examined to see if the zinc coating is intact.

In fitting collars the collar should be the smallest one that can be used when given its largest dimensions; this will permit taking in a collar to meet any falling off in flesh. There should be on hand always a sufficient number of larger collars to permit fitting with canvas pads. It is believed, however, that if proper care is taken in fitting collars and adjusting trace plates, that, so far as the collar is concerned, there will

be few sore shoulders. Horses should be fitted with collars even more carefully than a man is fitted with clothes; and a horse should no more wear another horse's collar than one man should wear another's clothes.

A supply of canvas pads should always be kept on hand.

A glance down our column with large wheel, smaller swing and yet smaller lead horses, shows at once a bad line of traction. Such, however, seems to be the prevailing idea of arranging horses for artillery draft. We have mentioned already that this can be avoided in great measure by having horses all of practically the same size.

But the neck of the wheel-horse can be saved much unnecessary strain and the line of traction be much improved by having the swing trace secured to the wheel trace at a point some distance back of the present point of attachment. Various schemes for accomplishing this have been recommended before this, and almost any of them would be better than the present arrangement.

Guns, Carriages, Etc.—There was no difficulty in keeping the guns in order. The traversing and elevating locking device was subjected naturally to considerable shock, and gave evidence of it in the loosening of some parts on one or two gun-carriages.

The immersing of the gun-carriages to the tops of the cradles, in crossing the rivers, did no material damage.

Canvas covers should be devised for the fuse setters as they need protection from dust and dirt.

The wheels were subjected to the worst tests, and exhaustive measurements made by Col. Pitman, Ordnance Department show they did not stand the test. The soft, thin mud found little difficulty in getting inside the hub and conveying grit to the axle. The system of oiling was not found to be satisfactory. The care of these wheels became a nuisance. They could not be properly oiled without removing them, and with the one screw-jacket allowed, it was a long task to clean and oil the forty-eight wheels we had of this kind. We tried to use the limbs of trees in removing these wheels but did not find the method an unqualified success.

When traveling in the mud the brakes sometimes caused trouble, depending on the nature of the mud. If the soil stuck to the tire and packed hard the brake-shoe was soon in touch and the wheel set.

At other times the mud simply stuck to the spokes and did not pack on the tire. Our experience shows that a stiffer and stronger wheel is called for. The dish is too easily destroyed and the felloe too easily broken. It would not be well to increase the number of spokes, if it can be prevented, as any sticky mud would pick up more quickly and greatly retard progress.

The method of carrying the spare wheels was not found to be satisfactory. The distance between the spare wheels and the wheels of the carriage carrying the same is so small that the mud, packing on the latter wheels, soon strikes the spare wheels and stops the carriage.

Three out of four of the supports for the spare wheels either wore out or broke off and the fourth was nearly worn out. However, these wheels remained lashed in position and were not removed until we reached Fort Sam Houston.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Odometer.—We had with us an odometer of the type recently issued by the Engineer Department, viz., two concentric discs, with geared edges, actuated by one worm, all in a leather case arranged to be strapped to a wheel near the hub. This worked most satisfactorily. Any instrument like a Veedor cyclometer would have been ruined in a few minutes in the black mud. The instrument we had, in its leather case was safe. It was under water when we crossed the Canadian and the Red River, and the mud had to be cut from around its case at the close of several days' marches; nevertheless it was always found in good working order.

Maps and Itineraries.—If, as appears now, it is going to be the policy of the War Department to have troops make marches of considerable length, something should be done to make it easier to select routes and march upon them. If, in campaign, troops have to march in an unknown country without good maps, it will be because someone has failed in his duty. The situations that one runs into in an unknown country are not all glad surprises. Railroad maps do not tell one about wagon roads either as to direction, extent, condition, or nature of soil; nor can the required information be gathered in a couple of weeks. The geological maps are of great assistance, but many are twenty or more years old, and much country has not yet been surveyed. It might not be a bad plan to have the engineer officer of each division gather information and prepare route maps to cover roads between posts in his own division and to the nearest posts in the adjacent divisions. Of course the needed information will come as marches are made and reports rendered; but without such marches enough information can be gathered to furnish an officer, ordered to make such a march, as much as he could get together in the little time permitted him.

Block and Tackle.—There should be added to the equipment of each battery at least two strong single blocks and sufficient rope, the same size as picket rope, to reeve a gun tackle and leave a long fall.

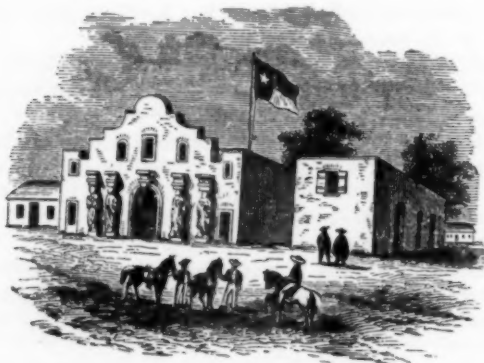
Such a tackle would have been of very great value to us had a gun or other Government vehicle got stuck, as did our old wagon, in the quicksand of the Red River. This tackle could also be used to bring guns into positions whose approaches presented too difficult draft for horses to make it without such aid.

Tent Pins.—Where camp is made and broken frequently, wooden tent pins do not answer the requirements. They break readily and a large supply is soon exhausted. Iron tent-pins would answer much better.

Procurement of Supplies.—In the country passed through and in

other territory similarly settled and supplied, it is not considered economical or desirable to notify civil officials or dealers greatly in advance of the coming of troops and the kind of and quantity of supplies required, as was done for every town set down on our itinerary from Fort Sill to Fort Sam Houston. With few exceptions, in towns where such notification had been given, a fair purchase in open market was difficult. Postmasters had been notified by higher authority; and it is well known that postmasters are dependent upon patronage. For this reason, matters were often arranged to the benefit of some political or family friend. In towns where the Quartermaster arrived three hours ahead of the battery and without previous notice, no difficulty was experienced in getting camping-ground and necessary supplies at more advantageous prices than in towns where long notice had been given. In many cases, the letter of notification from higher authority was sent to towns where it became impossible to camp; and it is believed that dealers in these towns were disappointed and had often made arrangements at considerable trouble and expense. In other towns it was found that the letter from higher authority had mentioned an amount of forage necessary for the full strength of animals prescribed in orders for a battery; and when only the allowance for the actual strength present was purchased, hard feeling was sometimes caused.

The help that it was intended to give in sending these letters is fully appreciated, but the fact of the matter is it is unreasonable to expect one to arrange these details from a distance, and it is a mistake to undertake it. Again on account of weather, roads and other local conditions, itineraries cannot be planned beforehand except in a general way; and if the commanding officer of the marching force is left to his initiative in these matters he can give his Quartermaster and Commissary their orders and look to them for results. Officers need this experience; and surely this seems the simpler and more natural way.



THE ALAMO.

LETTERS FROM EUROPE, 1828-29.*

FROM THE UNPUBLISHED MEMOIRS OF THE LATE LIEUT. JOHN FARLEY,
FIRST ARTILLERY.

XV

ALMOST everything worth notice has been seen and my curiosity at last sated so that I shall resume my journey with satisfaction.

More than two months have served to make me familiar with those antiquities which draw hither such crowds of travelers from all quarters of the globe, and have made me tolerably *au fait* to the character of Italian society.

The latter has an attraction perhaps to the majority, but Rome's faded glories have more charms for me.

Thus far my journey has been unintentionally timed by the rules of fashionable traveling, but now my inclination leads me to differ from them, for while everyone is hastening to Rome to see the approaching carnival, we are so Gothic as to go in the contrary direction. We console ourselves, however, with being able to witness that at Naples.†

The only incidents that have occurred since my last letter are the death of one of the newly made cardinals and the execution of a criminal by the guillotine.‡

My projected excursion to the falls of the Arno, at Tivoli, was made yesterday. This is an excursion which lovers of the picturesque and classical should not think of omitting.

Impelled by the spirit of Dr. Syntax I accordingly went. We set out at an early hour, in order to take several remarkable places on our way, and arrived at Tivoli, about eighteen miles distant, at 9 o'clock.

After breakfast we took a cicerone with us and proceeded to the Temple of Vesta, said by Plutarch to have been erected by Numa Pompilius.

Independently of its picturesque locality, it is in itself an elegant little structure and of such correct and perfect proportions that even in its ruins it serves as a model of the pure Corinthian order.

Situated on a lofty cliff that projects boldly over the falls on one side of the Tiburtine Valley it commands a distant view of Rome and the Campagna, while, the unbroken torrent of the Arno fretted by the numberless caverns which for ages it has been wearing in the rocks that

*Concluded from September JOURNAL.

†The death of the Pope immediately after we left, arrested this amusement; so that we did not lose anything by our departure.

‡The writer, in conversation, thus described the execution. He spoke of the head being passed around on a platter for exhibition—the mouth and eyes wide open—a most ghastly sight. Suddenly, as if life had not before been extinct—after a lapse of several minutes, it gave a gasp and in this instant the eyes and mouth closed in death.

impede its progress, foams around its base and falls with a deafening roar in the abyss below.

We afterwards descended by a rugged and precipitous path down the mountain to a large cave called the Grotto of Neptune.

This grotto consists of a number of caverns worn and fretted in the rock, into which nearly the whole body of the water is precipitated.

Here from a projecting strip of table-land the cascade may be seen to advantage.

Byron calls this the "horribly beautiful," and Salvator Rosa, who excelled in the *horribly sublime*, is here said to have failed. The waters seem to rush from out the depths of this Grotto in the greatest commotion, and the white foam and spray form a striking contrast with the dark and obscured recesses from which the water surges. The noise of the pent-up waters in this subterranean prison is quite deafening.

Just above this grotto is the Temple of the Tiburtine Sybil situated on an isolated rock overlooking one of the wildest dells imaginable. Perhaps no spot could have been better calculated for her mystic rites than this, where one might fancy himself on haunted ground, and that the tutelary deity of the place hovered around the general ruin.

Far below the Syren's grot may be seen from that of Neptune, where the last cascade rushes down with astonishing impetuosity through a continued passage into the plains below and afterwards pursues its quiet way to the Tiber. The city of Tivoli is said to have been founded 462 years before Rome, and it abounds in interest to the scholar, the painter, the poet and the naturalist.

We amused ourselves in examining the petrifications which are numerous in the vicinity, among which was that of a wheel of an ancient car, distinctly and perfectly seen in the solid rock. Not having time to visit the villas of Horace, Varus, Macenus, etc., in this neighborhood, we returned to Adrian's Villa which was on our route homeward.

This extensive villa, which had a circuit of seven miles, once contained a great number of edifices which Adrian caused to be erected after his own designs in imitation of the most remarkable places he had seen in Egypt, Asia and in Greece—such, for instance, as the Temple of Seraphis, the Lyceum of Aristotle, the Academia of Plato, etc.

The ruins of temples, porticos, theaters and baths are here so numerous as to form a perfect maze and the numberless works of art that have been rescued from these ruins have largely contributed to enrich the treasures of the Vatican.

Many of the buildings show their primitive arrangement and design, and with the assistance of an intelligent guide, we derived a great deal of information. The barracks of the Prætorian Guards, which is said were once capable of concealing the incredible number of one hundred thousand men, are sufficiently preserved to show that such was very probably the fact.

The tomb of Plautius and the Tartar Lake were included in this day's excursion.

I am now making my parting calls on my acquaintances, preparatory to leaving this place and commencing my rounds to all my favorite haunts among the ruins, in order to impress their features more strongly upon my memory.

It is nearly as melancholy if not more so, to me, to leave these inanimate things, which have contributed so much to the pleasure of my stay here, as to leave my acquaintances when I reflect that I shall never behold them again.

In our converse with the works of nature there is no intrusion of the jarring passions which affect mankind and the quiet solitude of these ruins, undisturbed by no malicious feelings incident to human nature, give a sacred retreat whose enjoyment, though negative, we are certain will not prove so fallacious and ungrateful as our intercourse with society.

There is given
Unto the things of earth, which time has bent
A spirits' feeling, and where he has leant
His hand—but broke his scythe, there is a power
And magic in the ruined battlement;
For which the palace of the present hour
Must yield its pomp and wait till ages are its dower.

The few past evenings have been extremely pleasant and I have indulged myself in rambling through the ruins of the Forum Romanum by moonlight, but the most deservedly favorite walk is the Colosseum, which is near the Forum.

Those who wish to enjoy this fully must regret that it is so commonly the resort of strangers on these moonlight nights, which tends to disturb the silence and solitude so essential to its enjoyment. How inconsonant it is with the character of the place to see its ruined arches, its spacious and grass-grown arena and its mossy and ivied walls peopled by liveried servants and gay equipages, and to hear the chattering of ladies and the loud vociferations of men trying to awake the echoes of the vast ruin.

The first time I went there, there were about twenty-four English persons and two or three Americans.

As we were collected together, without guide, at an eligible point of view opposite the main entrance I was amused with listening to the expression of the different characters of the party. "Law me, did you ever see anything like it!" said one. "Bless me, how pretty!" said another. "Well, this will tell well in our journals," said a third; while a fourth wondered "What Mr. Smith would say to all this if he were here."

There was one fat My Lord of the party and his spouse a homely My Ladyship on whom those who had no opinions of their own to express depended as their oracles. My Lord, of course, feeling duly sensi-

ble of the deference which was paid to his opinions uttered them with oracular precision and with all the deliberation and dignity of his rank crossed his hands before him, tapped his snuff-box at expressive intervals, and occasionally refreshed his olfactories and his barren wit, while he gave vent to his empty utterances.

This was my first visit, but the last one was more fortunate. The hour was later, and the crowd having retired left the ruin in almost perfect loneliness, except here and there a figure might be seen gliding ghost-like among the broken arcades, and the feeble glimmerings of the torch of the monkish guide was occasionally to be seen appearing and disappearing among the broken columns.

At length, having no further duties to perform he retired to his cell, which was built in one of the nooks of the Podium. The silence at length was only interrupted by the measured tread of the sentinel, the sound of a distant clock or the whirring wing of the bat.

Echo, as if fatigued with answering to the impertinent demands of clamorous voices relapsed into a sleep from which she might be startled by the lightest tread. The least sound might be audible and the sudden tramp of a footstep upon the hollow-sounding pavement was reverberated from every point of the circular arena and re-echoed by every arcade. At such an hour and under such circumstances we can only enjoy this walk to advantage. It is not merely sufficient that this ruin should be seen, but its imposing grandeur must be felt. There is a nobleness and sublimity in it which impresses the mind with a reverential awe mingled with an admiration amounting to respect for the minds of those who could dare to rear such gigantic structure. Our wonder arises not so much from reflection that such a plan should have been devised, but that such stupendous edifice should have even been reared and executed. But the Roman Emperors well knew how to subserve their own pride by erecting monumental trophies to perpetuate their names, by pampering to the luxurious tastes of their subjects. Hence we find that these colossal buildings are generally baths, temples and amphitheatres which were public buildings for the amusement or accommodation of the populace. How well these emperors succeeded in rendering their names immortal these fragments remain to show. They still exist and may still exist long after we, who now lament their decay, shall have passed away and been forgotten.

They are as pages in the book of History, telling in the language of Ossian a tale of the times of old—the deeds of days of other years, but tell us at the same time of sanctioned crime, of abused power and fallen ambition. While we contemplate this venerable pile, great even in its desolation and beautiful even in its ruin, we cannot wish it other than as it is—a splendid subject for the painter, a delicious treat for the antiquary and an object of veneration for the devotee; presenting not an unapt picture of Rome itself.

"When falls the Colossæum, Rome (itself) shall fall."

As I stood in the center of the grass-grown arena and surveyed each part with thoughtful attention, I reflected how many years had rolled over this structure, how many events had transpired and how many revolutions and vicissitudes nations had experienced since its erection—more than half a million suns had passed over it, and that religion, which was cemented by the blood of the martyrs shed on this very spot, has been hailed by millions in a hemisphere which was then unknown. Everything transpired to lend a pleasing charm to this scene.

Above us the horizon was limited by the lofty circular walls which presented a ragged outline upon the clear blue sky studded with innumerable stars, which seemed like an immense vaulted canopy suspended over our heads.

The moon's white disk appeared above the exterior wall on one side and shed a mild silvery light upon the objects on the opposite side. There was a quiet repose well suited to the time and place which had a soothing effect upon the feelings and a deep silence, only interrupted at times by the low sullen moaning of the wind through the arcades, calculated to inspire a pleasing awe.

XVI

NAPLES, February, 1829.

On arriving at Naples the studio was our first attraction, which contains besides many valuable paintings and statues, nearly everything that was heretofore discovered at Pompeii and Herculaneum—the latter alone being sufficient to form an entire museum. The statues are chiefly in bronze and some in marble, denoting a high state of perfection in sculpture among the ancients, at the time those cities were buried. Every article is preserved in the state in which it was found; such, for instance, as culinary vessels containing bread and meat and even the half-baked food left in their ovens by the inhabitants in their precipitous flight. The preservation of these otherwise perishable articles has been assisted in a great measure by their being in a carbonated state. Arms, sacrificial vases, culinary utensils, toilet ornaments and everything, even to juvenile playthings are here deposited.

These things served to excite our curiosity still more to see the cities themselves and to witness the excavations which are daily going on.

We set out with a resolution of going to Pompeii and Herculaneum and ascending Mount Vesuvius the same day, making in all thirty-six miles going and returning. We did so, notwithstanding the difficulty of ascending the mountain, which rendered this excursion extremely fatiguing.

We reached Pompeii about 11 o'clock and spent three hours in perambulating its streets, the greater part of which has been uncovered. We went into all its temples, theaters, tribunals, markets, etc., and the residences of the most conspicuous inhabitants—their names being gen-

erally engraved upon the door-posts. Among these residences the house of Cicero was pointed out to us. The stones of which the city is built, having been imbedded in light lava ashes, are nearly as entire as they were eighteen hundred years ago, not having been exposed to decomposition by the action of the atmosphere. The mosaic pavements are many of them as when they were buried and the fresco paintings and gilding of the walls are fresh and vivid after washing the ashes from their surface. The tracks of wheels are worn deep into the pavement—the streets are very narrow with trottoirs and curb-stones—and the houses are only one story high.

In one of the shops are shown the marks of glasses upon the marble counter where acids or medicated liquors had been sold and had corroded the marble.

The streets of the Tombs must have been beautiful, being enfiladed by two rows of white marble monuments. Being too large for transportation to the museum, or to excite the cupidity of robbers they have been suffered to remain, exhibiting fine subjects for the pencil and for the contemplation of persons of taste.

Our guide pointed out to us those places in which skeletons had been found and described their different situations when they were overtaken by destruction. Some were caught in the act of flying with their portable wealth and one old fellow with his servant was unceremoniously detained with his bags of money in which situation he was found. Two gentlemen skeletons were also found in the Barracks of the Prætorian Guards in the stocks, rather incapacitated, at that urgent moment for any prompt maneuver and waiting very demurely for the day of judgment. Returning towards Naples we stopped at Herculaneum where we procured mules to ascend Vesuvius. The excavations are going on but slowly, on account of the village, which is built over the ancient city and compels them to fill up as fast as they excavate.

The road from this place to the top of Vesuvius is about four miles, and being filled with volcanic stones and lava our mules had considerable difficulty in ascending. However, we attained the summit in about two hours.

We viewed the interior of the crater under very favorable circumstances—having reached it just before dusk—we saw it by daylight, after dark, and finally when the moon rose. It is needless to say how much pleased we were with this great natural phenomenon.*

* * * * *

XVII

We left Rome early on the morning of the 3d of February and pursued our route towards Naples over the Appian way.

*Following the above letter, there is a note or memorandum which reads: "Left Rome, February 3d and arrived at Naples February 6th. Remained a week at that place and embarked on board a Genoese vessel bound for Leghorn and Genoa.

We passed in sight of Elba and touched at the port of Leghorn, where, on account of the reported sickness at Naples, we were not allowed to land. Pursued our voyage to Genoa, making about six days from Naples.

We were put in quarantine for fifteen days.

On either side of the road appears a row of dilapidated old tombs, crumbling into shapeless mounds over the dust of those whose memory they can no longer perpetuate.

About fourteen or fifteen miles from Rome is the City of Albano, which is the favorite resort of pleasure parties during the summer months. It stands on the declivity of a gentle eminence, the summit of which overlooks the Valley of the Tiber and commands an extensive view of the Latin coast.

While our *veturino* stopped to refresh his horses we ascended the hill to enjoy this view, as well as that of the lovely lake, Albano. On the one hand the lake stretches out for many miles towards the Mediterranean and presents a flat and unvarying surface without cultivation or inhabitants. The deep blue expanse, so peculiar to the Mediterranean, hems in the faint outlines of the shore (which is only broken at intervals by some solitary and moldering tower) and closes in the view of the horizon in this direction.

On the other hand is seen behind us the tranquil waters of a lake (embosomed by high banks, covered with thick foliage), which was once the crater of an extinct volcano.

And here Albano's scarce divided waves
Shine from a sister valley:—and afar
The Tiber winds and the broad ocean laves
The Latin coast, where sprang the Epic war,
Arms and the man, whose reascending star
Rose o'er an empire; but beneath thy right
Fully reposed from Rome; and where your bar
Of girdling mountains intercept the sight
The Sabine farm was till'd, the weary bard's delight.

It is said that this city was founded four hundred years before Rome by Ascanius, the son of Eneas. They pretend to show the mausoleum erected in honor of the founder, which is a large pyramidal pile near the entrance gate, so divested of any ornament or sepulchral inscription as to leave antiquaries in doubt, as respects its origin. A short distance beyond the town is a canal intended to drain off the waters of the lake which formerly inundated the adjacent country.

This work, which, considering the state of the arts among the Romans and their then ignorance of the use of gunpowder, might be considered an extraordinary undertaking, was carried for two miles through the mountains and was completed in two years.

This affords a striking example of the then existing influences of superstition.

The Romans, having laid siege to Veia, consulted the oracle of Apollo at Delphos, which replied that the Veians could not be subjugated until this lake should be drained.*

*In the annotations of Horace, Liber IV., Ode 1st, is the following note on the Lake Albano:

"Not far from Rome were the lake, mountains and City of Albano—vide Cicero, Div. 1, n. 100." During the war with the Veni, Lake Albano overflowed its usual boundary, and the reply of the oracle to the Romans, when consulted, was, "Si in mare fluxisset, Roman

The salubrity of the mountain air, and the beauty of the scenery, made the country in and around Albano the favorite retreat of the emperors and illustrious men of antiquity, and nothing is more common than to meet at every turn of the landscape the remains of their villas and the ruins of temples and the whole country around, though sterile in the extreme, is, nevertheless, replete with pleasing associations to the classical traveler.

Among the principal objects of interest on this route are, the Formian Villa of Cicero, together with the Cenotaph, said to have been erected by his freemen on the spot where he was assassinated; the tomb of the Horatii and Curatii, or, as it is called by some, the tomb of Pompey, on account of its Egyptian form. The site of the ancient town of Miturnum, near which is the marsh in which Marius concealed himself previous to being delivered into the power of the magistrates of that city. The Pontiac marshes.

Our own native prairies cannot exhibit a more complete picture of solitude and savage sterility than this extensive wilderness, which has been, in some measure, reclaimed from absolute desolation by the efforts of man.

XVIII

GENOA, *February 17, 1829.*

My last letter was written just on the eve of embarking at Naples in a vessel bound for Leghorn and Genoa.

It was with great delight that I commenced this voyage with the pleasant reflection that I was once more bending my way homeward; and while sailing with a fair wind out of that beautiful bay, I saw the castelated hills and white palaces of Naples gradually recede and blend with the fading horizon, without the least emotion or regret—conscious that I was leaving a land of mendicants and slaves to breathe once more the pure air of liberty and enjoy the welcome of my friends. From the vessel I could discern the smoky summit of Vesuvius long after Naples had sunk from view beneath the horizon, and in six days we arrived safely at Genoa, having touched for a short time at Leghorn.

My pleasure on having completed this short but disagreeable voyage was marred by the mortification of being quarantined in port. You may judge of my feelings on being thus incarcerated and detained, especially as every soul on board enjoyed unusually good health, and the courier who brought the information that there was a contagious disease at Naples had arrived only a few hours before us.

We had heard nothing of the kind before embarking and supposed it was a *ruse* in order to prevent the foreigners from flocking to Naples from Rome after the death of the Pope, which recent event put an end to all gaiety at the latter place and made Naples the most attractive.

perituram; si repressus esset Veios," and accordingly the Romans, with remarkable perseverance, set about the reduction of its waters, which were soon after to fertilize the lands below the city.

But, however that might be, we were here imprisoned with the prospect of remaining on board* as great a length of time as it had occupied to make our voyage across the Atlantic and without any resources or any species of amusement whatever. Confinement and inaction are at all times irksome, but to me, under such circumstances, they were doubly disagreeable, on account of my impatience to return home.

Pent up in a small cabin of a small vessel, with uncomfortable berths, bad cookery and indifferent company, I cannot promise that my letters will afford you much interest. But, as it is, I will revert to my late excursions in the vicinity of Naples for more pleasing subjects on which to dwell. While there I made a short tour around the Bay of Baie which place is replete with classical associations and is the scene of many of Virgil's and Horace's descriptions.

Lake Avernus, for instance, Virgil's fabled entrance to the infernal regions, is among the earliest recollections of my school days and has no attraction except that which poetry and fable has attached to it. The description which he gives in the Sixth Book comports with its desolate and sterile aspects, as also that of Fenélon, where Telemachus is represented as seeking his father Ulysses in the infernal shades.

But it is no longer noxious and fatal as Virgil has described by the sulphurous exhalations from the waters of the lake.

The place, however, was well chosen by the poet as the entrance to Pluto's dominions. The Sybil's grotto on the borders of the lake was the first to attract our attention. As nearly as I can recollect, his words apply exactly to the present situation of this cave.

He speaks of it as "a profound cavern, whose rocky and yawning mouth was screened by the shadows of the wood and hemmed in by the black waters of the lake."

"Umbranum hic locus est, somni Noctisque, Sopra."

Accompanied by our guides, each bearing his lighted torch we entered it and penetrated about 300 yards.

It is hewn into the solid rock or puzzolana in an arched form and is said to have been begun by Nero with the intention of carrying off the surplus waters of Avernus. At this end of the cave we stopped and our guides then proposed to us to explore the Baths of the Sybil, which are two or three small chambers cut into the rock, and we entered by a narrow passage just large enough to admit of one person passing at a time, and leading from the right of the main cavern.

Here it was, that immured from the sight of men, she was accustomed to add mystery to her ceremonies and from whence she uttered her equivocal prophecies.

The water was about four feet deep in these baths and our guides were obliged to carry us around them on their backs.

After this I visited the ruins of Baie, once the favorite residence of

*Possibly the ship "Mentor" of which we have the sketch of the captain.

Roman emperors and statesmen and celebrated in the verse of Horace, but since destroyed by an earthquake.

Beyond Baie, about a mile, is the River Styx to which I proceeded in company of my guide and crossed the Acherontic marsh which has now become dry, sandy and unfavorable to vegetation.

Having crossed it, I found myself on the banks of a small river bordered with weeds, which empties into Lake Fusaro the Tartarus or Acheron of the ancients. This was the true river of the dead—and I had now an opportunity of realizing the difference between actual scenes and the creations of my youthful fancies. There was but little to corroborate my early impressions respecting the fabled conceits of the poet in the well-remembered story of Eneas' descent to the lower regions and visit to the Elysian fields. But the solitude and silence of such a place might have given rise to such imagery. The rustling of the winds along the reedy shore might have been the fancied flight of startled ghosts at the approach of mortal footsteps and the shriek of the wild birds that mounted on the wing, might, by a further stretch of the imagination, have been compared to the wailings of condemned spirits. There was not a human being near us and the place was altogether lone and desolate.

I endeavored to summon to my mind the image of Charon as depicted in the *Æniad*:

A squalid and hoary old fellow with blood-shot eyes, yet still in a green old age. His sordid garments, knotted around him and hanging in folds from his brawny shoulders, propelling with lusty sinews his crazy bark across the Stygian waves and dispersing with his oar the crowd of querulous ghosts who rush with tumultuous anxiety towards him as he nears the shore. They are compared, in beautiful simile, to the rushing of early autumn leaves or the waves of the seashore, or to the sound of many wings when the gathering flocks urged by the storms of winter take their flight for more congenial climes.

With the external appearance of Naples I was much pleased, and nothing can be said to equal the beauty of the bay and surrounding scenery; but I can say nothing more; the depravity of morals among its inhabitants is proverbial. I would in a word compare this city to a splendid sepulchre adorned with sculptured marble, while within, all is decay and corruption.

So little is there of virtue that a man's worth may be reckoned by his distance from the gallows. I felt happy in leaving it and am more convinced than ever of the superiority of our own country by comparison.

* * * * *

PARIS, March 20, 1829.*

In leaving Genoa we proceeded on our journey towards Nice, which is situated on the frontier of France, in the lovely valley of the Var.

*"I arrived at this place (Paris) a few days since and took up my old lodging in the Rue Vivienne. My health is unusually good, arising from constant exercise and traveling through the salubrious climates of Italy and the

Instead of taking the more expeditious mode of traveling by courier, we preferred the *voiture*, as enabling us to view more leisurely and satisfactorily the military road between these two places, which presents an admirable instance of the grand conceptions of Napoleon's genius, and, like the road over the Alps, is another imperishable monument to his greatness. It is by such conquests as these—where Nature has been subdued to the dominion of man—that he has shed more lasting glory around his fame and reaped more fadeless laurels than those he acquired by his most brilliant achievements in the field; for so long as posterity shall be benefited by such works, so long must his name be remembered as their projector.

Until within a few years the Sardinian Government opposed the construction of the grand military road from motives of policy, fearing their Gallic neighbors, and feeling a kind of security behind that natural entrenchment which the Apennines afforded. The intercourse, consequently, between the French and Sardinian Governments had before been comparatively restricted and dependent on the toilsome passage of a rugged and mountainous bridle-road, on the backs of mules, or upon a precarious voyage by sea, in a kind of coasting vessel called by the Genoese, *feluccas*.

It was early in the morning, before sunrise, when we left Genoa; the city was still in a state of profound quietude, and except a few straggling devotees proceeding devoutly and demurely to their matins, and here and there a drowsy sentinel, few inhabitants were abroad at that hour. I felt pleased at leaving a place where I had been detained so long in the vile durance of quarantine, and elated at the prospect of returning once more to France. The morning was delightful—the *prima vera* had commenced, and the pure and invigorating freshness of the sea breeze from the Mediterranean, laden with the rich fragrance of the orange groves, gave pleasure to the sense and exhilaration to the system.

It was so early in the morning that the city gates were not yet opened, and while waiting and contemplating the scene I have described, from the windows of the carriage, my attention was arrested by an unusual noise for which at first I was at a loss to account. It was a confused hum of a multitude, and formed a strange contrast with the stillness and repose of the sleeping city. But the mystery was soon solved. A guard of soldiers was drawn up to flank the gates, and no sooner were they thrown open than a promiscuous crowd rushed in.

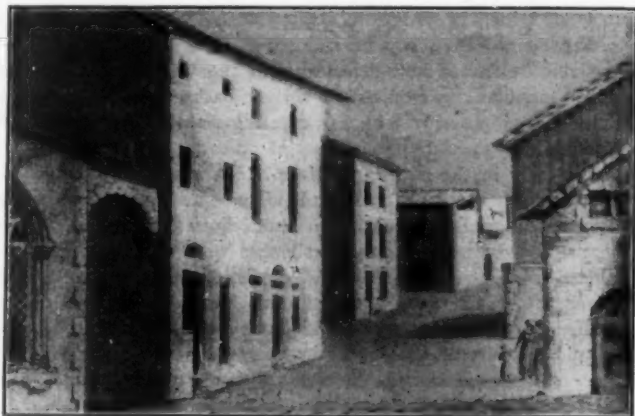
south of France. The whole journey is about 3000 miles since I left this place and I have computed that when I return I shall have been over about 14,000 miles, including my voyages across the Atlantic, making six out of twelve months' furlough that will have been spent constantly *en route* at an average of about eighty miles per day. I have been to see General Lafayette. He enjoys excellent health and attends constantly to his numerous duties and has afforded every facility for attending the debates in the Chamber of Deputies. Lieutenant Fessenden is going to Brussels and thence to London and I shall go through Havre and meet him in Liverpool.—J. F."

Men, women and children of all ages and descriptions, fowls of the air, beasts of the field, cattle, and creeping things, came in one motley crowd, like the emancipated of Noah's ark.

The cause of this, it appears, is a certain custom in Genoa not to allow the market people to enter the city until a specified hour, by reason of which the peasants collect in the narrow road leading to the city gate and fill it up with a dense crowd extending perhaps for a half a mile.

This scene was as picturesque as it was novel, and would have afforded an inexhaustible study for the pencil of a Moreland, a Wilkie, or a Hogarth.

Such grouping, such various costumes, such a diversity of character, and such a mingling of the picturesque, the grotesque and the burlesque I had never before seen. It was with some difficulty that we threaded our



THE BIRTHPLACE OF CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS.

way through the busy groups as they hurried by us, impatient to reach the mart before their neighbors. At length we pursued our way unobstructed towards the little town of Cogoleto.

This, like most of the small towns on the margin of this coast, is built low down on the sandy shore, crowded, seemingly, into the sea by the high ridges and bluffs, which extend down from the Appenines, and is inhabited almost entirely by fishermen, who, living nearly all the time upon the water, pitch like sea-birds upon those little sunny spots which are to be found among numerous indentations of this rocky coast.

Here they build their fishing boats, or *feluccas*, and their houses—which latter are a rather secondary consideration with them—as sea-birds build nests for their offspring. These fishing huts are built generally of white stone, and arranged parallel to the curvature of the shore, and present when viewed at a distance from the sea, a speciously imposing

appearance. It was in this little town that our *veturino* halted to refresh his horses, and at an inn which was called the best in the place. It was no other than a small *auberge* of most promising exterior, which under any other circumstances would have been called unpromising, were it not for the luminous display of charcoal and whitewash letters over the door, by way of frontispiece, which gave us to understand that this was the only place in the world where good wine and good cheer could be expected. Of good will, there was abundance, but not exactly calculated to satisfy, at the time, a good appetite.

While we were waiting for breakfast and admiring the prospect of the sea, studded with white sails, and gazing at the groups of fishermen who were mending their nets on the beach, or basking with their squatted appearance and swarthy faces in groups here and there upon the strand like their amphibious brethren of the deep, we were accosted by a pretty little Sardinian girl, who had glided into the apartment unperceived, with, '*Buon Giorno Signori! Buono giorno!*' We returned her salutation and accepted a paper which she held to us adding, '*Quieste e il paese di Colombo—Volete vedere la sua casa*'—we read it and understood that the house in which Columbus was born was within a few steps of our inn. We accordingly went to visit it, while waiting for breakfast, and I amused myself with taking a sketch of it for your edification.





LIEUT. BABOV ON "MOGOL."



SERGEANT VOLODIN (ORDERLY), ON SIBERIAN HORSE "RAK."

FROM MANCHURIA TO ST. PETERSBURG—
A CAVALRY RIDE OF 8,700 VERSTS.



LIEUTENANT L. P. BASOV of the 1st East-Siberian Artillery Brigade and his orderly, Sergeant Theodor Volodin, started for St. Petersburg on September 14, 1905, from the bivouac of the First Siberian Corps in the environs of Khersoo, in Manchuria, the first mounted on the English full-blood horse, "Mogol," born in 1900, and the latter on a Siberian horse, "Rak," 12 years old, coming from Tomsk Government, Koornetsk district.

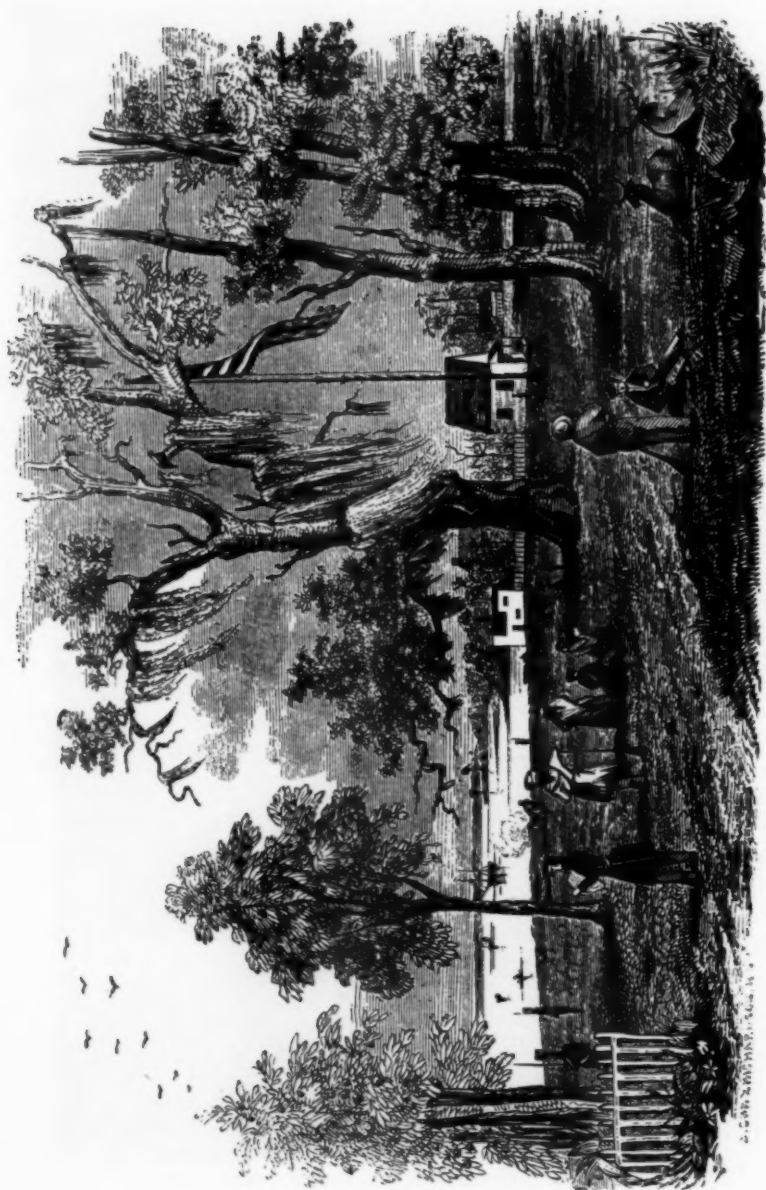
Lieutenant Basov, being a lover of horses, undertook this ride as a trial of a thoroughbred horse.

On May 15, 1906, both travelers happily arrived at Krasnoe Selo.

The ride was made in eight months, three days, during autumn, a severe Siberian winter and spring, when the roads become hardly passable. The horses looked fresh and healthy.

NOTE: The Editor of this JOURNAL is indebted to Captain T. BENTLEY MOTT, Artillery Corps, for the excellent photographs facing this page.





TAMPA—1898.

AN ARMY SURGEON'S NOTES OF FRONTIER
SERVICE, 1833-48.*

EXTRACTS FROM THE DIARY OF HIS FATHER, CONTRIBUTED BY
CAPTAIN N. S. JARVIS, U. S. ARMY.

(LIEUT.-COLONEL, N. G. S. N. Y.)

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AFFAIR OF THE LOCHEE HATCHEE:

JUPITER INLET, E. F., *January 27, 1838.* We arrived at this place this morning, after one of the most extraordinary marches ever made in this or any other country, considering the obstacles to overcome. For nearly two hundred miles we have passed through an unknown region, cutting roads through dense hammocks, passing innumerable cypress swamps and pine barrens, interspersed with a nearly impassable growth of saw palmetto, and for the last three days wading nearly the whole time up to the mens' waists in water. Our privations have not been less than our fatigue, the men being nearly naked, and one-third of them destitute of shoes. We arrived on the Lochee Hatchee, which empties into Jupiter Inlet, on the 24th instant. When within four miles of the place, word was brought that the enemy were posted there in a dense hammock, on both sides of the stream, and had fired upon our advanced guard. The dragoons and mounted men, mostly Tennesseans, immediately set off, and the artillery advanced as quickly as possible. When I came up, I found them hotly engaged. We had a six-pounder and howitzer, throwing grape, shells, and congrave rockets into the densest part of the hammock—if such there could be, where every part was so thick that a man could not see three feet ahead of him—while the Tennesseans entered on the left flank, the dragoons on the right, and the artillery in the centre.

The main body of the Indians were posted on the opposite side of the stream, which, when our men came to it, they found in most places over their heads. Many of them contrived to get over, when the Indians fled up and down the hammock, and in a few minutes totally disappeared. We had killed in the engagement two, and seven wounded of the artillery, and five killed and twenty-three wounded of the Tennesseans; four of the latter have since died. Gen. Jesup was wounded in the early part of the action, the ball laying open the left cheek just below the eye. The same day we built a bridge across the stream, and passed the next day to Juniper Inlet for supplies, which had been ordered there from St. Lucie. We are now building a depot at this place and shall leave to-morrow in pursuit of the Indians—in what direction I know not. Fortunately for us, Major Kirby and Lieut. Powell arrived here last night from the St. Lucie with supplies, when we were out of forage and with only two days' provisions for the men. I could tell you much of the country had I time, ink and paper, but I have very little of the former and none of the latter. All I can say is that it is a most hideous region, in which nothing but serpents and frogs can exist. The Indians say themselves that they cannot live here after March. While you are freezing we are

*Continued from September Number.

melting with the heat, which equals that of July in New York. Our force at present is about as follows: Artillery, 400; Dragoons, 600; Tennesseans, 400; Delaware Indians, 35.

Feb. 4, 1838. With an opportunity offering of sending a letter by Maj. Kirby, who leaves in an hour or two on his return to Fort Pearce for supplies, I send you the latest information of our proceedings. We have been delayed at this place until the present time, by want of shoes for the men, one-third of them being bare-footed, and most of them having their clothes torn off. This is not surprising, considering the length of our march, and the nature of the country through which we have passed, one-half of which is covered with the saw palmetto, and the other half with water and saw grass, destroying not only their shoes and clothes, but severely lacerating their flesh. The shoes having arrived, an order is issued for our march to-morrow. We shall go in pursuit of the Indians as far south as Cape Florida. Col. Pearce, who was here yesterday, will proceed with part of the 1st artillery and sailors under Lieut. Powell, of the navy, to Key Biscayan, by water, to prevent their progress farther south. The General is of opinion that we shall again encounter them on the Potomac, thirty miles south. Col. Taylor, with his command, was day before yesterday within twenty-one miles of us, at one of our old camps, but suddenly left it, on learning that the friendly Indians had been attacked by the Seminoles, in pursuit of the latter. One hundred and twenty of the 2nd dragoons and a company of Alabamians were detached by General J. to join his command.

The greater part of the dragoons will be dismounted, in consequence of their horses being worn out. Our time for operations is becoming limited. Beyond March no human being could live in this country. Even the Indians themselves acknowledge that it is uninhabitable. The Indians are evidently becoming scattered. A party of Delawares, in scouting the other day, came on the recent trail of several of the enemy, which they pursued, and presently overtook one of the party. He quickly hid himself in a small cypress swamp, which they thoroughly searched in every direction, without success. On a second search one of the party came up to a large cypress tree, under the root of which the fugitive had entirely concealed himself, but imagining he was discovered, he suddenly jumped up, which frightened the Delaware's horse in such a manner that it threw him. He quickly recovered his feet, however, and was in the act of firing, when the Seminole levelled and shot him through the left hand, the ball coming out at the wrist. The Delaware, although severely wounded, supported his rifle on his arm, and shot the other through the body and bore his scalp in triumph to the camp. An officer, who was examining the country in the neighborhood of the inlet, came across an Indian camp, in which he found part of the log-book of the *Lovely Keziah*, the account of whose shipwreck I saw in the papers. It could not have been far from this that she was stranded, as we found the Indian packs left on the battle ground, containing rice, evidently taken from her.

ROUNDING UP THE INDIANS.

March 18, 19, 20. On the two former days the Indians had a grand ball play & at night a dance. This last they kept up on both occasions until past midnight, yelling and hooping in a manner to render the night hideous. The officers contributed a large quantity of tobacco to be play'd for at their ball game. I never saw Indians so extravagantly fond of this article, men, women and children using it on all occasions. It is not unfrequent to see a little fellow strutting along with a cigar in his mouth,

given him by some of the officers, nearly as long as himself, puffing away with all the energy of a veteran smoker of Amigos or Heermaanos. At their dance they had several gallons of whisky given them & of course got gloriously drunk. Tuskegee makes a regular practice ev'ry evening of going round to all the officers' tents and raising a contribution of brandy, whisky, gin or any other liquer, apparently disregarding the practice and advices of old drinkers not to mix your liquors. The result & end desired, however, is obtain'd, and the old fellow goes home gloriously drunk. Their festivity and frolicking is drawing to a close. Lt. Linnard arriv'd during the night (20th) and the result of his mission is well known, and in fact anticipated long before his arrival. Gen'l Eustis having some time ago rec'd an official dispatch from the Sec. of War in reply to a letter of his on that subject written at the request of Genl. Jesup stating on no terms would they be allowed to remain. Lt. Linnard arriv'd some days since at Fort Pearce which was, however, studiously kept a secret, as the Genl. had not fully matured his plans. It was first design'd the same afternoon at the usual hour of drill to march the men out and gradually surround their camp. But this was deemed objectionable for 2 reasons, the first was, at that time of day (3 o'clock P. M.) from 100 to 200 Indians were generally in our camp. The preparations would naturally alarm them or at least awaken suspicion and some of them would contrive to slip out & either contrive to communicate with their own camp or make their escape. It was therefore deemed advisable to postpone it until daylight next morning (the 21st). The thing was kept a profound secret even from the men, for the Gen'l knowing the extreme suspicious character of these people was careful that not the least hint should be given of his design, and the plan was not communicated to the company officers until 9 o'clock in the evening, who were then told to have all their men ready to march before daylight & the positions they were to occupy pointed out. The Indians' camp, as I have mention'd before, was about a mile from our own, a dense hammock intervening and a stream running through its centre only fordable two miles above or at its mouth where it empties into Jupiter Inlet. At this latter place the dragoon camp is situated looking down the inlet & in sight of the Indian camp, which, like things in general, was very scattering, extending nearly a mile, which it was necessary to completely surround. Some time before daylight the troops were all on the alert, but so quiet was their movement that not the least noise was heard except the dull tread of the horses. The mounted Tennesseans under Major Ashley were to cross at the head of the creek and strike down by the edge of the hammock as to surround them on one side. A squadron of mounted dragoons to cross at the ford at the mouth of the creek on the east, the dismounted dragoons to cross in boats & come up on the south, while the artillery were to skirt the hammock up and down to prevent any possibility of their retreating to it.

On sounding the charge they all clos'd in and so complete was their surprise that not half a dozen were awake at the time. The number captur'd was 494 men, women & children. Of this number 144 were warriors. 149 rifles were taken. Only one man & his family escap'd who were on the edge of the hammock. His family were, however, subsequently found, but he succeeded in escaping thro' the only gap in the whole line which was made in consequence of one of the companies losing itself in the hammock. They were all marched down to a point formed by Jupiter Inlet on one side & Powell's creek on the other and in a few yards of the Dragoon camp. A strong guard was immediately posted over them. During the morning several more were pick'd up by

the Dragoons who were sent below in expectation of meeting them, they having promis'd to come in to-day & of course knew nothing of the transaction of the morning. Their number is now 508 not including 30 or 40 negroes who are in our camp. This is the greatest haul that has ever been made and will now diminish the warriors one-third. The whole number of the latter taken since we have been here, including the negroes sent some time since to Tampa Bay and who were nearly all arm'd with rifles, is 200.

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A SEMINOLE BALL-GAME.

April 4. In the afternoon visited the Dragoon camp and witness'd the Indians at a ball game I had not before seen. They had a large ball resembling a football which they caught with their hands and endeavour'd to throw thro' a couple of sticks cross'd and stuck in the ground. There were two of these wickets about 30 yds. apart, each side striving to get the ball thro' that belonging to the opposite. Both men & women engag'd in the sport and the latter appear'd to play with more earnestness than the former. 2 or 3 of the squaws would get along side of the wicket and resist with all their strength the endeavour of the men to pass it thro', while the latter would not hesitate to catch them by the arms or legs & draw them a considerable distance. Other squaws would, however, belabor them with sticks on their fists and compel them to let go. The men had nothing on but their breech clouts & some of the women only their petticoats. The women I believe won the game. The Dragoon officers were at the same time amusing themselves with pony races on a course they had just made. The Indians were so intent on their sport that they did not even notice the races which were within a few yards of them.

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A HARD MARCH.

April 16. We were up and had our breakfast by 4 o'clock A. M. and by 5 were on our march. The early part of the morning was cool & pleasant and the men march'd rapidly on, but by 11 the heat became intense. Our design was to march until 12 o'clock and then halt until 3 o'clock in the afternoon to avoid the heat of the day and allow the men time to refresh themselves, but unfortunately no water could be found. This may seem strange that a country over which we had pass'd 3 months ago cover'd with water should be now perfectly dry. Every clump of woods & ev'ry hollow was searched for the indispensable article, as both men and horses were now suffering from want of it, but not a drop could be found. The men began to lag & then drop by the roadside completely exhausted by heat and thirst. The heat was greater than I have ever experienced in Florida. We kept pushing on mile after mile in hopes of at last finding water & halting, but were unsuccessful. Our object now was, if possible, to reach Fort Van Swearingen which was about three miles distant. This we accomplish'd by carrying the exhausted men in our already overburthen'd wagons, relieving others of their knapsacks & arms, and putting others on officers' horses, they dismounting for that purpose. Never were a body of men more completely done up than our command on our arrival at the Fort which we reached by 3 o'clock P. M.

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April 18. * * * We arriv'd at Basinger about 12 o'clock. This Fort, or, more properly speaking, stockade, is built on the Kissimmee. There is evidently the appearance of an Indian town having been there at some period from the numerous old fields in the vicinity. Where the fort is built is a most beautiful grove of live oaks, which, in fact, at intervals, stretch like a belt along the course of the river. We found the 1st Inf. had arriv'd 2 days before from Camp Andrews, establish'd about 2 months since on the east side of the Ochuchubbee and 4 miles from Fort McRee. This is the Regt. with which I formerly serv'd and left in 1836 at St. Peters & Fort Crawford. A meeting in the interior of Florida with officers that I had associated with for some years was an unexpected event. The following are the names of such as belong'd to this Regt. and present at the post, viz.: Col. Taylor, Major Loomis, Cpts. Barker, Givern, Day, McRea, Abercrombie, Miller, Bacchus; Lieuts. Lamotte, Storer, Pegram & Stewart; Drs. Satterle, McLaren and Sullivan. After remaining 3 or 4 hours we recommenc'd our march 8 miles farther to Johtapoga Creek a considerable stream running, I believe, into the Kissimmee.

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April 20. We marched at an early hour and pass'd thro' the same description of country as the day before. Some part of the road lay thro' rich meadow land bordering the Kissimmee. Nothing could exceed its fertility. Groves of Bay & live oaks were numerous. We travell'd a long distance in sight of Kissimmee lake which appear'd a large expanse of water stretching away beyond our vision. About 4 miles from Fort Gardiner in crossing a stream putting into the Kissimmee river the Ambulance belonging to our train was upset off the bridge in consequence of one of the mules becoming frightened. There was in it at the time 4 sick men who narrowly escap'd drowning, beside all our medicine & hospital stores, the greater part of which was either lost or destroyed. My baggage and bedding was likewise thoroughly soak'd. We succeeded after great efforts in getting out the mules and ambulance and proceeded on to Fort Gardiner, where we arriv'd at 2 o'clock P. M. and halted for the night.

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ARRIVAL AT TAMPA.

Tampa, April 24. We left camp at 4 o'clock and travell'd thro' much of the same country as the day before. Our distance from Tampa is about 17 miles. On many parts of the road the travelling was extremely fatiguing from the heavy sand. About 13 miles from Tampa we met a train going out to Fort Frazer. A few miles farther on we came across an extensive Indian encampment or village occupy'd formerly by Alligator's people. We halted and encamped about 1½ miles from Tampa on the side of a small stream. A body of Tennessee volunteers had encamped on the opposite side. A short period after we had encamp'd Col. Foster rode up with a company of mounted infantry from Tampa. Col. Gates rode to the Fort and shortly afterwards sent an order for the troops to march in which we accordingly did and encamp'd. Tampa had the appearance of a town from the number of buildings erected for the accommodation of the numerous troops here at different times and public stores. All the troops here on our arrival was part of the 4th Inf. The Indians that came across with Tuskegee as well as negroes were still remaining here. Shortly after our arrival an order was recd. from Washington relieving Genl. J. from command who was order'd to resume his

duties as Qr. Mr. Genl., and appointing Genl. Taylor (who had been brevetted for gallant conduct) in his place. All the artillery is ordered into the Cherokee country with 6 companies of the 2nd Dragoons & 4th Inf. The 1st & 6th Inf. and 4 cos. of the 2nd Dragoons remain. A sufficient number of medical officers accompany them who have remain'd longest in Florida. The officers at present in Tampa are Genl. J. & staff, Genl. Armistead & staff, Cols. Foster & Gates, Majors Belton, Lomax, Wilson, Larned & Frazer. The 2 last Paymasters. Major Brant Qr. Mr. The 3d Arty. will remain until join'd by the other comps. belonging to it now at Jupiter Inlet & New River. They will go into the Cherokee country by the way of New Orleans up the Mississippi & Ohio to the Tennessee & down that river.

April 25. Barracks are now erecting here sufficient to accommodate a Regt. Most of the officers live in tents cover'd with sheds and covered by large live oak. Many of these magnificent trees were cut down after Dade's massacre from fear of their affording cover to the Indians in an attacks apprehended from them and most of the buildings were likewise burnt for the same reason. A number of vessels were lying in the bay. Capt. Washington's company of the 4th Arty., which we found here on our arrival, left this morning for Bk. Ck.

April 26. Visited the hospital which is nearly filled up with sick, many of them from wounds recd. in Col. Taylor's fight. The sick are order'd to Fort Monroe and will leave on Tuesday. Major Belton & Dr. Henderson accompany them. Little enclosures constructed of slight palings painted white & black are quite numerous in the neighbourhood indicating the resting places of officers who have died in Florida. * * *

April 30. A company of the 2d Arty. arriv'd from Fort Dade under Lt. Conklin. In the evening the whole command was paraded and the sentence of a prisoner read. He had been convicted before a Genl. Court Martial, recently held, of mutiny & threatening to shoot his commanding officer and sentenced to be shot 5 days from hence. The reading of his sentence is to take place ev'ry evening before the whole command until his execution.

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May 5. This was the day designated in Genl. Order for the execution of Burns, a U. S. recruit before alluded to, for mutiny in attempting to shoot his company officer. The whole command were accordingly drawn up on the parade and from thence marched to the place of execution, a short distance from the guard house. The hour of his execution was to be between the hours of 11 & 12 A. M. The prisoner was then march'd from the guard house in custody of the guard detailed to shoot him, the band playing a dead march, in front of the troops, they forming 3 sides of a square. The order for his execution was then read, after which he was ordered to kneel in front of his coffin and his eyes bandag'd.

At this period it was suppos'd by the majority of those present he would be shot, and whatever the Prisoner's hopes may have been before of a reprieve, it was apparent now that he had some awful forebodings. At the signal given by the officer commanding the guard to make ready, the click of the locks in cocking their muskets sent a tremor thro' his whole body, his right hand at the same moment rapidly engaged in crossing himself. At this period I expected to see him blown to pieces, the guard consisting of 30 men being drawn up at 5 paces, when the officer acting as Provost Marshal order'd them to shoulder and read an order suspending the execution of the prisoner until the case had been sub-

mitted to the Prest. of the U. S. and his will known. The Prisoner apparently of a harden'd and insensible character, was visibly affected by this respite from death. His head fell suddenly upon his breast and remain'd in that position when I left the ground. A number of Indians male and female assembled on the ground & manifested an equal curiosity with their more civiliz'd brethren in witnessing scenes of this description.

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A GREEN CORN DANCE.

June 4. The Indians had their green corn dance to-day and it being their last day of remaining here, as to-morrow is the day designated for their embarkation they kept it up with unusual vigor and an increased quantity of whiskey. This is the dance preceding which they take the black drink which has an emetic effect upon them. They generally take it the day before and doubtless renders them better prepared to enjoy their feasting on the occasion. About midnight an alarm was given by some negro that the Indians were going off. The whole camp was immediately aroused. Two companies were instantly sent across the river to the Indian camp. Two more, one of Mounted Infantry and one of 2d Dragoons were sent off in pursuit of such as had escaped. Notwithstanding the apparent satisfaction of the Indians, the confidence and kindness with which Genl. T. has invariably treated them, and the liberty granted them to go where they liked, hardly an officer doubted but what they would endeavour to escape. Capt. Morris' company had been station'd over the river some days as a guard, and patrols were kept constantly going between the river and opposite point of bay, a distance of 3 miles, but they contrived to elude them by making a detour on the other side.

June 5. Capt. Beall & Bacchus returned about noon from their pursuit. They both succeeded after considerable difficulty in finding their trail. The first four or five miles the Indians had intentionally scatter'd to perplex or baffle their pursuers, but had afterwards concentrated. Their trail was then quite distinct which Capt. Beall pursued for 10 or 12 miles, when he suddenly came upon a party of 10 or 12 who had that moment stopp'd on the edge of a cypress swamp for the purpose of eating. They had hardly time to unsaddle their ponies, and their surprise was so sudden that they left all their packs & baggage behind them. Among it was their provisions, dresses, ornaments, beads, a pail full of powder that they must have procured from Tampa. They fled into the swamp where pursuit would be impracticable and unavailing. They left behind them large quantities of sugar, molasses, rice, etc., most of which Capt. B. destroyed. 30 in all are supposed to have escap'd, the majority of which are conjectur'd to have cross'd the bay to the opposite side. Seewannokhadja headed the party with 9 or 10 men, the remainder were women and children. Wacahsa-whad-je who came in here the other day & went out again under pretence of bringing in his family, is said by the negroes to have induced them to go off. They say he is waiting for them at Peace creek. Hither Capt. Hoffman was immediately dispatched with 50 men to take all if possible. Genl. T. ordered all the Indians here to be immediately embark'd on board of the steam boat & schooner charter'd to carry them. It was night, however, before they were all on board and when the boat attempted to get off she was found hard aground. A strong guard was, however, posted both on the boat and ashore to prevent any further escape. Alligator & Coahhadje with their families will remain, I believe, behind. Capt. Abercrombie will

accompany the Indians as far as N. O. Capt. McRea goes at the same time on furlough. Lt. Hill, 2nd Inf. under orders. Two vessels, a brig & schooner, arriv'd in this bay, one from Charleston with flour, the other from Alexandria with forage.

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July 4. This day was celebrated in the usual manner at military posts by a dinner given by the officers of the 2nd Inf. mess. The usual salute of 26 guns was fired and in the evening an exhibition of rockets.

July 5. The U. S. Transport *Columbia* arriv'd this morning from N. O. bringing back Capt. Abercrombie and part of his company which went over as a guard to the Indians. Capt. A. brot also 20 recruits. Capt. Fowler of the Dragoons came in the evening, having left his company about 7 miles from here. Holatooche, Coahhadje & Abraham came over in the *Columbia*.

PUNISHMENT OF WHISKEY SMUGGLERS.

July 6. The Dragoons came into camp this morning with the train that went out with the troops that left on the 9th ult. 2 Indians arriv'd to-day that went out with Genl. T. They report that the ammunition of the Indians was nearly expended and that they were resorting to bows & arrows for the purpose of killing game. They say three Indians were kill'd in the affair of Capt. Beall a few days since near Nunensville. An amusing exhibition took place at retreat this evening. 3 whiskey smugglers who were taken on the 4th were compell'd to undergo their punishment. This was as follows. A plank about 6 feet in length was pierc'd with 3 holes large enough to admit the neck of each. Into this they were put, thus yoked together their heads surmounted with high paper caps and a large rope or hawser tied round the waist of each, some feet dragging on the ground. Their faces were also blacked and to their yoke was suspended a number of empty bottles as significant of their vocation. In this connection they were march'd around the camp to the tune of the Rogue's March. The most amusing part of the affair was the ludicrous and somewhat painful condition of one of the party. He happen'd to be a small man, while the two others were men of gigantic size. They had placed him in the centre, in consequence of which he had to walk on his toes to keep his neck on a level with the others, and whenever they came to any inequality of the ground he was completely suspended until they had pass'd over it. Nor was his situation much better then, for any irregularity in their walk threw his head from one side to the other with the evident danger of dislocating his neck, supported as he was alone on his toes. After passing around the camp they were march'd down to the ferry and landed on the opposite bank of the river with a hint to leave the place as soon as possible. One of the fellows was of herculean size & strength and it was rumor'd had formerly been a pirate, and some fearful story of murder was told as having been committed by him in Georgia, his native State, for which he fled. He was captain of the vessel that had the whiskey on board which was a small clipper and had sail'd from Key West. An opportunity occur'd shortly afterward for them to wreak their vengeance in some measure for the indignity they had just suffer'd. On going on board of their vessel they found a sergeant of the 1st Inf. intoxicated and who claim'd the vessel on the part of the U. S. They seiz'd him and after flogging him in a most unmerciful manner, threw him overboard with the evident intention of drowning him. He however swam for shore which they perceiving he was likely to attain, pursued him in a boat into which they hooked him

with a boat hook, carry'd him on board and after again beating him tied his hands & threw him into the hold with the intention to reserve him for a worse fate when beyond pursuit. Shortly after they got under way, a boat was sent after the missing man, and they seeing she was likely to overtake them, put him on board of another vessel lying in the bay. 10 minutes more and she would have been beyond reach, and the sergeant beyond hope or mercy. The flogging he got he richly deserved, for knowing these fellows were in the guardhouse when he left and as he supposed as they were at the time secure and not dreaming of their speedy punishment & release, he thought it an excellent opportunity to go on board and have a frolic on what little grog they might have left. A woman & boy were the only persons left with the vessel.

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A HUNTING PARTY.

July 12. An excursion which had been contemplated some time by the officers, down the bay for the purpose of fishing and hunting, was undertaken to-day. The *S. B. Tomochichi* was employ'd to take us down. The weather prov'd extremely favorable on the occasion and ev'rything conspired to render our voyage agreeable. We anchor'd at dark at Passage Key, one of the little islands stretching across the mouth of the bay, and 45 miles from Fort Brooke. We discover'd a light on shore and on landing found 3 Spanish fishermen there occupying a palmetto hut. There were several of these and had formerly constituted a fishing rancho which had been abandon'd some time. Our fishing party took their net on shore and caught great numbers of pompinno, mullet, bass, &c. The former is consider'd the finest flavor'd fish on the Florida coast, in fact in the Gulf of Mexico. They are only caught on the coast, very rarely entering the bays or rivers. We also obtain'd from the Spaniards abundance of turtle eggs. I went on shore in the morning and found the beach strew'd with beautiful shells, many of which I collected. Immense numbers of sea fowl cover'd the island & were hovering over it. These consisted mostly of pelicans, flamingoes, curlew, cormorant, ipis, and many I did not know. We left the Key about 8 o'clock and proceeded directly to sea intending to go south as far as Sarazota, distant about 50 miles. Shortly after getting at sea we discover'd 3 sails in opposite direction. One of them we boarded, a small schooner from Havana for Tampa with fruit. After obtaining a supply of pine apples, bananas, plantains, oranges, etc., we proceeded on our voyage. We reach'd Sarazota early in the day and anchor'd a short distance inside of the inlet. Our hunting & fishing party immediately made preparations for their respective sports. The water appear'd alive with multitudes of fish of ev'ry kind and little exertion was requir'd to take as many as we wish'd. Myriads of sea fowl lin'd the beach & the bars of sand that stretch'd in different directions shown brilliantly in the sun from the red plumage of the flamingoes & pink curlew. Our hunters return'd in the evening with 2 fine deer. One more they left behind, the Indian who shot him also shot another & was unable to bring more than one in, designing to go after the other in the morning, but our going at midnight prevented this. A fishing rancho had formerly been establish'd on the island & some of the huts were still standing. Sharks were very numerous here, actually swimming about in schools. Any quantity of shell-fish was to be had.

A FLORIDA RANCHO.

We left Sarazota about midnight on our return, intending to hunt & fish a short time at Bunce Rancho. This place we reach'd about noon.

It is situated at the mouth of the Manatee river which empties into Tampa Bay about 10 miles from its entrance and consists of about 30 or 40 huts. Some of these had been burnt by the sailors of one of our ships of war who had come ashore for the purpose of procuring water. They consisted mostly of circular huts thatched with palmetto, both the roof and sides, and must have made comfortable dwellings. The one occupy'd by the proprietor of the rancho was divided into several apartments, one of which had been a store, judging from the shelves & counters. The whole interior was neatly finished and partition'd by planed & grooved boards, with plank floors & panell'd doors. Of the other huts, one had been used as a blacksmith shop, another had a neat turning lathe and a third was a carpenter shop. They in fact appear'd to have all appliances and means that you find in one of our small towns. The rancho was abandon'd at the commencement of the war for fear of the Indians, Bunce, the proprietor, moving his colony consisting entirely of Spaniards & half-breeds to a neighbouring Key. Their principal & chief occupation was fishing, which they cured and sent to the West India islands. Bunce is an American and formerly sail'd as master of a vessel out of Philadelphia & Baltimore. At the latter place he is said to have a family. He has liv'd here some years and still occupies one of the small Keys at the mouth of the bay, but the most of his people have been sent to New Orleans by Genl. Jesup under the impression they had communication with the Indians and supply'd them with powder & lead. In walking thro' the place I came across a number of cocoanut trees, the first I have seen growing and had been doubtless planted by Bunce. Half a mile south of the rancho on the bay are several hills or mounds compos'd entirely of shells, mostly the different species of the conch & scallops.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]



ADAM OLIVER, MASTER ARMORER,

BY BRIG.-GEN. J. W. REILLY, U. S. A.

AMONG the types of men the service produces, and standing out pre-eminent for faithful services, are old ordnance sergeants, the old soldiers—non-commissioned and privates—of ordnance, and many old ordnance employees who have been enlisted men. A close association with these men, extending through forty years of service, enables me to speak advisedly regarding them, and I have found few who have failed in their duties, while many of them were worthy of implicit confidence. Their service is not of the spectacular order, and it never receives more than a few formal words of official recognition; but they occasionally perform deeds which in other branches of the service bring medals of honor, and popular applause.

Very few of the public at large, not many of the army at large, and only an occasional older officer or soldier of the Ordnance Department, knows of Adam Oliver, master armorer, in the service of the Ordnance Department, United States Army. But his long and faithful service, extending over sixty years, was exceptional, his character was unique, and the particular incident in his career I am about to relate was distinguished by a self-reliance, self-sacrifice and heroism worthy of commemoration.

When I was commanding the Augusta Arsenal, Ga., from 1885 to 1890, my most intimate friend and associate among the residents of that city's suburb, the Sand Hills, was Col. Chas. C. Jones, the historian of Georgia, a colonel in the Confederate Army, and prominent among, if not the originator of the "Confederate Survivors' Association," which corresponds in its purposes to our Grand Army of the Republic. Colonel Jones seldom came to visit me without inquiring about Mr. Oliver. These repeated inquiries from a man of his eminence at length aroused my curiosity, and when I made it known to Colonel Jones he related to me the incident, and expressed the highest esteem for Mr. Oliver in general, and his admiration for his conduct on that particular occasion.

Adam Oliver was a wiry little man, born in Scotland, and came to this country when a boy. At an early age he enlisted in the Ordnance Department, at the National Armory, Springfield, Mass., as an armorer. At that time the enlisted men of ordnance were expert mechanics, and were classified as blacksmiths, machinists, carpenters, etc. Sometime about the period of the Mexican War, Adam Oliver was transferred to the Augusta Arsenal, Georgia, as master armorer, where, upon arrival, he was assigned the additional duties of assistant to the ordnance storekeeper, and in that capacity had direct charge of all issues and receipts of ordnance stores.

Augusta was selected as a site for a national arsenal upon the reorganization of the army following the War of 1812. There were several of these arsenals within easy reach of the largest cities upon the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, as railroads at that time were unknown; for reasons of transportation these were all located upon navigable streams, and for reasons of safety, as far from the coast as possible—at the head of navigation. Augusta was at the head of navigation on the Savannah River, and Augusta Arsenal was to supply the ordnance needs of the troops in the southeastern section of our country, including Florida and the

islands adjacent, in which military events of importance were constantly transpiring. Arms would rust in storage, gunpowder would absorb moisture in these swamps and lowlands, so upon the Sand Hills just outside Augusta, but some three hundred feet above the city, was located the arsenal. Here arms could remain indefinitely in storage without harm; gunpowder would continue to be dry, and officers and soldiers could remain the year round in health and comfort.

Augusta did not lose its strategic importance after railroads became the great highways of transportation, for several trunk lines center here.

It thus came about, as a matter of course, when our Civil War broke out, that Augusta became a great depot of supplies for the Confederate Army, and Augusta Arsenal became of prime importance to their newly established Ordnance Department. Later, the large Confederate gunpowder factory was established here, and a most excellent one it was. Ordnance experts and men familiar with the many details of ordnance administration were few in the South, while the absolute needs of the new-born Confederacy, in these respects, were many and great. The services of so skilled, experienced and trustworthy a man as Adam Oliver were indispensable to the plans of the Confederate War Department for this vicinity, and when the arsenal was seized by the Confederacy Mr. Oliver was forcibly detained and impressed into its service at the Augusta Arsenal, and assigned the same duties as he had been performing under the old régime. These he continued to perform faithfully and satisfactorily until the war ended.

As before stated, Adam Oliver was a Scotchman by birth, and possessed of all the qualities of a clansman. He was loyal to *his clan*, the Ordnance Department, the only part of American life with which he had been identified. Governments might come and go, but the Ordnance Department went on forever. The United States, the Southern Confederacy, these were too far distant planets to greatly affect his orbit. The central planet of his system, and the only one whose influence he directly felt, was the Ordnance Department. Things went on under the new régime much as they did under the old. His orders came to him in the usual form and duly authenticated by the commanding officer of the arsenal, and there was no apparent conflict of jurisdiction. Adam Oliver was a reticent man, and to all observers he seemed content in his duties. Being a Scotchman by birth he was not supposed to be much interested in the great political issues at stake these four long years of terrible civil strife, at all events his political opinions were not called in question.

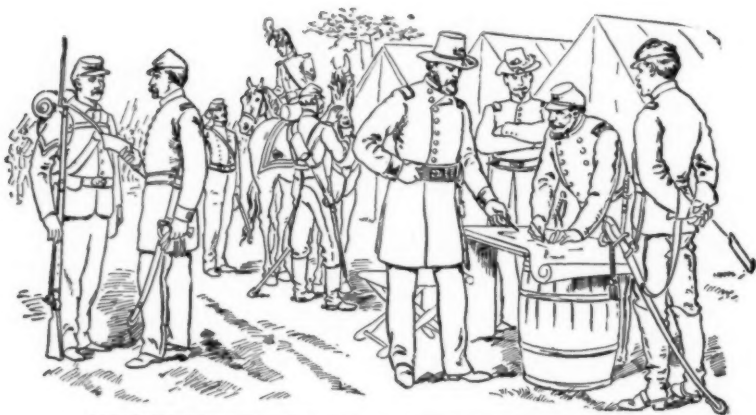
At last the end seemed near, and finally the news reached Augusta that Richmond, the Confederacy's capital, had fallen. Lee had surrendered, and the Confederate Government was in the throes of dissolution. Hereafter no one was to be held responsible for things done, or left undone, in its service. Adam Oliver alone, among all who served the Confederacy in its life at the arsenal, stood to his post of duty in its death. What was to become of the assets of the Confederacy? "To the victor belong the spoils," is an ancient axiom of war. But the victor was far away from Augusta, and it was days before he showed up at the arsenal to claim his property, which Adam Oliver had been holding in trust for the use of the Confederacy, but to be returned to its original owners, the Ordnance Department of the United States Army.

He was not, however, to resign his trust to it without a struggle, and one which would have overwhelmed most men in his sphere of life, or even higher. He was equal to the occasion, which is the best that can be said of soldier, or civilian, in any of the activities of life.

He probably heard rumors of the approaching storm, and he made his arrangements accordingly. Were the common people of the dead Confederacy, by their losses and their sufferings, not entitled to their share of what it had left behind? Groups of half-starved, half-clothed unemployed, for there was no employment for any then and there, gathered on the street corners, and discussed seizing the arsenal and its contents. The excitement grew, and the crowd, for it had become one crowd, increased until it numbered a thousand or more, and then it made a rush for the arsenal; with a roar and a sweep it entered the arsenal gate; no sentry there now to challenge it. Doubtless there were some in the crowd who had labored in the arsenal and were familiar with the location of the most valuable stores, for it made direct for the large main stone storehouse and surrounded it. But Adam Oliver had been beforehand, and through the windows he could be plainly seen with his coat off and working in his usual manner at his usual armorer's bench, apparently oblivious to the crowd and the noise without. He had on entering locked and barred the great strong doors behind him. The windows were high and iron barred, if my memory serves me right. Through the keyholes in the doors strained eyes could see the rows of shining gun-barrels protruding ominously. Not a hundred yards distant was the little cottage which sheltered his wife and children—Adam Oliver's all in this world. What could or would an angry mob do to them? And he, filing and hammering as he had done for years, only hammering louder as the noise increased. Some in the crowd knew Adam Oliver, for they had worked beside and under him. They knew the material this little wiry man was made of. What could not even one man of his caliber, with all these guns at hand, do to an unarmed, disorganized mass? I believe to this mob's soul was first disclosed the idea of automatic rapid-fire guns, which once set in motion by a single hand go on indefinitely, sweeping death and destruction. It hesitated, then wavered, and sneaking away one by one, in several hours Adam Oliver was left alone with his trust; responsible—not to the Confederacy, nor yet to the United States, but always to the Ordnance Department. Some days later there rode up to the arsenal a detachment of cavalry in blue. Its officers wore the insignia of rank he had always delighted to serve and to honor. He turned over his trust to them, and expressed a willingness to cast off the wearisome load, but he was requested to remain in his usual capacity, and he died, some thirty or more years later, still performing its duties.

During and after the war the Confederates held him in the highest esteem, and the United States officers ever reposed the greatest confidence in him.

Faithful to his duties and to his superiors, true to himself and loyal to his "clan," was Adam Oliver, master armorer in the service of the United States, the Southern Confederacy and the re-United States, and I believe the only man who continuously served all these in one and the same position.



Comment and Criticism.

"National Camps of Instruction."

Brig.-Gen. William H. Carter, Commanding Camp Benjamin Harrison.

In response to your request for some information concerning the instruction at Fort Benjamin Harrison, I will say that:

The scheme of instruction at the camp was simple, progressive and based upon the number of days available for each organization and its state of proficiency as determined after its arrival at camp. Many regiments composed of scattered companies, seldom, if ever, brought together except at the annual encampments, were, of course, at a disadvantage as compared to city regiments where all the companies are worked together.

Under authority of the War Department, instruction of the National Guard at this camp was undertaken along slightly different lines from that which has characterized the maneuvers in recent years. In going over the matter with Regular and National Guard officers who had attended nearly all of these encampments it was ascertained that many of the State organizations had lost interest in maneuvers by reason of certain elements which appeared might be modified or eliminated. Many of the problems and operations in the past were of a very technical and pretentious nature for organizations which were not yet trained in the ordinary battalion and regimental battle exercises. The matter being left to my discretion, I prepared a program of instruction, progressive in its nature and based upon the theory of the Infantry Drill Regulations, that organizations in battle will generally move by battalion, and therefore properly instructed battalions would produce satisfactory solutions of the problems for larger bodies of troops.

An experienced Regular officer was assigned to duty with each battalion of the National Guard to assist the battalion commander and push forward the organization as rapidly as possible, so that they might participate with profit in the problems prescribed for regiments and brigades. It may be readily understood that this was a difficult thing to do, where, at most, no organization had over six or seven days available for camp instruction. The drain upon regular regiments for details of officers was very serious since the regiments averaged only about twenty officers for duty including the field and staff officers. These officers attended the drills and accompanied the National Guard battalions to which they were assigned in all the problems and maneuvers prescribed during the period of the encampment.

One of the most serious hindrances in past maneuvers in the minds of National Guard officers has been the ubiquitous umpire and his decisions. To meet this issue umpires, as such, were dispensed with and staff-officers were substituted and authorized to correct faults and explain the proper methods of action during the execution of any exercise where it could be done without interference with the general movement. The knowledge that individuals and organizations would be allowed to continue in the battle exercise instead of being marched off the field served to do away with a considerable amount of previously observed nervousness. That the new rule worked well was distinctly noticeable in the fact that organizations and individuals corrected on the field never committed the same faults again.

No unprejudiced person can witness the arrival of a State regiment at camp, observe its detraining, putting up its camp, arranging its kitchens and sinks with reference to the stringent requirements of modern sanitation without realizing that a distinct advance has been made in the past few years. There will, of course, be need of careful inspection and supervision always, for many young lads each year, attending their first encampment, are apt to regard it as a vacation frolic. Such twigs must be bent into shape and not broken by over-correction. Many undeveloped youths, unfit for the hardships of campaign, were found in the ranks. Their observation of the Regulars who had been developed through physical training was a constant object lesson for these young men, and doubtless they left the camp with a desire for physical improvement which will have its effect on the farms and in the villages to which they returned.

The camp of instruction was not alone beneficial to the National Guard organizations, for regulars of all grades recognized the valuable practical instruction afforded by the exercises from day to day with larger bodies than could possibly be assembled from the Regular Army alone. Results did not always materialize as planned on the map. Sometimes the topography as shown on the map was not altogether accurate, and at other times detachments would go astray in the underbrush and woods; but these are accidents which occurred in every real campaign.

The exercises and drills included a wide range from the minor operations involved in the establishment of outposts, formation of advance and rear guards and conduct of convoys to the actual attack and defense of positions and the larger battle movements where bullets alone may be relied upon to settle the question of success or failure. It was recognized that the main value in all peace maneuvers has been derived when the full development of the opposing lines have been reached. A continuance of the action at close quarters, with indiscriminate firing of blank cartridges, while inciting enthusiasm among some National Guard men, is misleading, and apt to inspire false ideas on their part.

It was observed that after very little experience both the Regular and National Guard officers were prompt to recognize faults of position, success and failures in attack and defense and that no general discussion was necessary or desirable. In all larger problems involving a march of any distance plans were so made as to move the troops from their camps early and the progress of each exercise arranged so that at its termination the troops would be in the vicinity of their camps or moving in that direction.

There were no meetings in the "big tent" at night to discuss the exercises, for the reason that it had become patent to all officers at former maneuvers that these discussions too often degenerated into personal wrangles and not infrequently show an unwillingness on the part of field-officers of long service to submit to criticism by young lieutenants of short experience.

The camp was splendidly located in a natural blue grass country, sufficiently rolling to afford good drainage and with a large stream traversing it; with portable artesian water obtainable in abundance, with very few flies and practically no mosquitos; all these constituted a most desirable combination for a camp of instruction.

At all times the officers and men of the Regulars exhibited the utmost friendliness and patience in assisting the State troops, as was evidenced by the very general and apparently sincere expression on the part of the officers and men of the National Guard of a wish to return for future encampments of the same kind.

During the period of time when there were no National Guard organizations at the camp, the brigade of three regiments of Regular infantry was drilled in close and extended order and put through all the battle exercises prescribed in the drill regulations on open ground, so that each unit might better understand what its relations are to others in battle.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE LAKES,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

General Charles King, U.S.V. (Captain U.S.A.)

I have read the Pennsylvania newspapers' statements to the effect that these camps of instruction are of no value. "The National Guard of Pennsylvania has nothing to learn from the Regular Army," etc. Something of the same kind was said at a convention of State adjutants-general at Washington fifteen years ago. Something akin to it was expressed in April, 1898; and in the *New York Tribune*, not long since, the Mt. Gretna camp was assailed, because of the alleged discourtesy of Regulars, officers and men, to the Guardsmen.

All these occasions some comment, but little surprise. Nor is the matter worthy of discussion. It was a Philadelphia paper that, just after the Civil War, described a parade: "First came the Regulars—easily recognizable by the beardless faces of the officers and the bad marching of the men," and something of that spirit seems still alive.

Officers who have attended the season's camps of instruction, however, take a widely differing view of the matter. The work at Mt. Gretna has been declared most valuable, and in the West, the State troops have gone home enthusiastic.

As has been well said by the Editor of the *JOURNAL OF THE MILITARY SERVICE INSTITUTION*, what is needed is "the proper blending of the professional and non-professional military elements of such encampments," and this was most successfully accomplished at Camp Benjamin Harrison under the wise management of Gen. W. H. Carter.

Speaking from the point of view of one who has been on duty with the militia, both East and West, and attending many camps in many years, it would be difficult to point to a system more thoroughly successful than that which we of Wisconsin found at Indianapolis. Every officer and man from the general commanding down to the recruits of a few months' service, the Regulars were courtesy and helpfulness personified. Officers of the militia were accorded precisely the same salutes and civilities as shown to officers of the army. Observers, umpires, staff-officers and sentries were scrupulous in their attentions to the non-professionals. The maneuvers and marches were sometimes a bit trying to unaccustomed feet, but such was the kindness and good fellowship shown by the entire force under General Carter's command, and so great was the value of the practical field instruction imparted, that the Wisconsin regiment (Second Infantry) is eager to go again, and we hear the same of the Second Illinois.

For twenty years past, however, the Wisconsin troops have been accustomed to the methods and mannerisms of the regular service. None but Regulars have been their inspectors and instructors, and time and again on the State reservation they have encamped side by side with regulars—sometimes of all three arms. This has tended to make them feel more at home with them.

After all, the more they see of each other the more good is discovered in both. If only for that, the camps are worth their cost.

Captain Theo. H. Low, U. S. Marine Corps.

While it is the general opinion that the camp at Mt. Gretna was much more valuable than former ones, still greater patience with the National Guard is counseled by their own members. In five years much can be accomplished. By that time those exercises in field work which are so advanced that, until recently, they had not been attempted even by the Regulars, may be assimilated by the National Guard. Training must be aggressive to be effective. A recruit who has never stood guard and is ignorant of all except the mere name of "general orders," is lost when put on night outpost by himself. It seems as if much of this is opportunity wasted. It is expecting the well-nigh impossible to send elaborate orders to an inexperienced colonel while he is leading his regiment to attack and expect proper use to be made of them. Such exercises are fitting only for the soldier who has been trained up to them. No wonder that in the criticism following the exercises glaring errors and grave blunders can be pointed out, and that heart-burnings follow. These might well be lessened by making it discretionary with observers to avoid glaring errors by empowering them in certain cases to make timely comment or criticisms. While this course might seem pernicious, it would appear the best means of enabling novices to extract all the good out of such advanced training. The process of learning by blundering is too slow, even if sure to be a necessity, for the average American. As instruction by imitation or timely advice is quicker, it appears preferable when the time is limited. Then as soon as the officers and men are able they could be allowed to depend wholly on themselves for support, the assistance of the Regulars being in time wholly withdrawn.

By some such process not only would the nightly criticism be curtailed, but by issuing pamphlets covering as much as possible of the subject-matter of the lectures, these, necessarily so tedious after a hard day's work, could be at least partially eliminated. This was done in the case of outpost duty at Mt. Gretna and proved most satisfactory.

The aim of any camp may be said to be two-fold: to reproduce as far as possible war conditions; and to so train the National Guard that their standard approaches the Regulars, so that the two bodies of troops become indistinguishable at maneuvers.

War conditions could be more closely assimilated by having wherever possible an opposing force to take advantage of faulty patrolling, etc. However, the necessity for testing the endurance of men, fresh from their desks to which in a few days they are to return, does not seem apparent, even though working soldiers to their extreme limit is good generalship in war. Surely any attempt at "sudden hardening up" is detrimental physically. Surely in active service extreme exertions would be made whenever possible in the cool of the day; moreover, it is doubtful in these days of railroad ways and trolleys whether the National Guard would often be required to make such long forced marches. It

would seem the time spent in training leg muscles might well be utilized for imparting more enduring knowledge.

Assuming present conditions of limited time available for armory as well as for camp, and of the personnel and discipline of the average National Guardsman, it seems altruistic to imagine that nothing need be taught in camp that could be learned as well in the armories. Were the drill book altered so as to lay greater stress on field work, especially by including its elements in recruit training, which is so important a part of the militiaman's military life, he might be better prepared to bear his part of the field work in camp. Were Colonel Britton's recommendation to have army officers supervise all the drills in the armories adopted, it would do much more to accomplish the same results. This change, however, would seem too radical to be practical.

The problem then remains how most quickly and thoroughly may the National Guardsman be enabled to assimilate the knowledge of the Regular. Since in general his eagerness, enthusiasm and readiness to learn from the army is such as to leave nothing more to be desired, it follows that the closer the contact with the Regular, the more intimate the mingling, the better for the National Guard.

It is idle to speculate on the best method to accomplish this result, since it is easy to try them all out and quickly see by which, the most thoroughly and quickly, knowledge derived from practical exercises may be so disseminated as to be assimilated.

When this training must be done without the aid of the army, the method of Captain Hines at Peekskill proved most successful. All the commissioned officers were first drilled by him in ranks, next followed the non-commissioned officers whose drill their officers had the benefit of observing, finally, under supervision, the officers drilled their own men. The three-fold time required for this method is its chief objection.

Where the lessons can be learned in the presence of the Army, the only question is how far to mix the organizations. This may be done by splitting up battalions, making half its companies regulars and half militia. Though this method has obvious advantages, it is believed that experience shows that a more intimate mixing, one permitting more of a "follow-my-leader" method is best.

Detailing squads to different companies and keeping them intact was tried at Mt. Gretna.

Still a step further may be tried by so joining a battalion of Regulars with one of militia, that the companies are combined, the militia being placed in the rear rank. In this case the front rank may be required to instruct their rear men in all cases where they do not have to "do as I do." Militia officers could become supernumeraries or observers, perhaps later being given more authority. This method of mixing files instead of squads would be following the example of the French *Camarades de Bataille*, and would appear to be the quickest possible training, enabling both rank and file of the militia to be in a position to be con-

tinually picking up knowledge in the simplest manner by following an example set. Nor would it in the end, it is believed, prove seriously prejudicial to the discipline of the Regulars, since, if desired, the company need be combined only for the exercises, while in camp being kept distinct. Then there would be no danger of any of the lessons from the exercises being lost by passing over the heads of the recruits; war conditions would be counterfeited by expanding the companies to war strength, and the interest of the Regulars would be maintained by making each one responsible for some one man.

It must be fully appreciated that every instant of training is valuable to the National Guardsman. The time allowed for it is too limited. The outside duties are too pressing to permit of a second being wasted. Poor methods, indeed learning by blundering, involves such a waste. Everything must be learned by doing all things right the first time. An intelligent American can be trusted to remember lessons, even if learned by having an instructor always at his elbow, so as to serve out the knowledge predigested, so to speak.



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From "Our Army for Our Boys."

Our Army for Our Boys.

UNDER the above title, Moffatt, Yard & Company, of New York, present a neat and useful volume, the text of which is by Tudor Jenks, with illustrations by H. A. Ogden.

"OUR ARMY FOR OUR BOYS" is essentially and in fact doubly historical. The text briefly sketches the history of the federal force from its inception in the early days of the Revolution down to the present moment. It gives concise chronological notes of the organization and strength of the military establishment as from time to time fixed by Congress. At the same time it notes the changes in uniform and carries along an interesting narrative of the wars in which the country has engaged and mentions briefly the noted commanders and the most important achievements of the army.

A most noteworthy feature of the book is the illustrations, which afford in themselves a complete history of the army's uniform in proper colors. They show in artistic groups the various uniforms of the different periods, with all the accuracy and fidelity to detail for which Mr. Ogden's military paintings are noted, and by reason of which he was chosen to paint the plates to illustrate the War Department's official publication, showing the uniforms of the army.

The work is one that will appeal to all persons interested in the army of the country, and a copy of it should be in every school library and in every home where there is a boy.

H. O. S. H.

Civil War Essays.*

IN this volume we have fifteen interesting essays upon the operations of the Army of the Potomac, from May 5, 1864, to the investment of Petersburg, and in some of the papers much light is thrown upon the relations of General Benjamin F. Butler to this campaign.

To fully appreciate the blunders and failures of Butler it would be

*Petersburg—Chancellorsville—Gettysburg. Vol. V., *Papers of The Military Historical Society of Massachusetts.*

well to read also General Charles Francis Adams's paper, printed in the second series of these proceedings; Vol. XIX, pp. 315-356; and also Major-General James H. Wilson's, "Life and Services of Major-General William Farrar Smith." John M. Rogers Press, Wilmington, Delaware, 1904.

The two papers by Colonel Lyman, of Massachusetts, the cultured volunteer aide of General Geo. Meade, are of intense interest. Colonel Lyman was a capable and close observer; he was also well informed in regard to all that transpired in the Army of the Potomac and was in the confidence of many prominent men in Washington.

His statement in regard to the condition of the Army of the Potomac after Cold Harbor, June 11, 1864, is the evidence of an expert. He had seen every battle and skirmish since May 5th. He had been in every heavy march and he says frankly: "The flower of the force was *hors de combat*, for the best officers and men are liable by their greater gallantry to be first disabled, and, of those that are left, even the toughest, become demoralized by *failure* and by the *loss of good leaders*." (At that period the Second Corps had lost "thirty-five brigade commanders.")

Colonel Lyman's essay, and General W. F. Smith's "The Failure to Take Petersburg on June 16-18, 1864," are the most satisfying of the papers presented in this volume.

This subject is treated of by Colonel Thomas L. Livermore, by Major-General William F. Smith, by Frank E. Peabody and by John C. Ropes; all capable historians. Their writings are of great value to military students, but inasmuch as those who took an active part in these operations of June, 1864, do not seem to consider it wise, as yet, to place the blame for failure where it belongs, it is not incumbent upon the reviewer to seek to do that for them.

General Smith's paper is characteristic of that able strategist and gallant commander. He has much to narrate concerning the relations of General Grant to himself and his own intolerable service under General Butler. It is a painful story. In the future he will be referred to as one of the ablest strategists in the Army. He is an authority, when, on page 102, he writes "of the failure to capture Petersburg after the 15th of June, the coming military historian will have much to say. On the 16th of June, 1864, Lee's Army stood with its back to an unfordable stream, insufficiently bridged, always a critical military position in case of disaster, while his line of communications with his base was to his right and front. In front of him was a largely superior force holding the keypoint of the entire locality. The military problem was very easy of solution."

"For nine months Lee maintained himself there. If I do not mistake, the future historian will make that by far the most brilliant thing in Lee's career."

This, from Smith, challenges all critics who have written concerning Smith's failure to take the interior line about Petersburg on June 15th, and is his answer to those who charge him with having prolonged the war for ten months.

His two papers give to the military student much upon which he may reflect. It is possible that from their perusal he may find a reason for the singularly repressive style adopted by all the writers on the latter portion of the campaign of the Army of the Potomac, May, 1864, to the surrender at Appomattox, 1865.

"The Petersburg Mine," from the pen of General Stephen M. Weld, is the testimony of an intelligent, experienced staff officer of the Fifth Corps. It gives to General Meade and General Humphreys, the Chief-of-

Staff, the full credit for having prepared for every emergency by issuing orders "short, plain, and simple." He adds significantly, "there could be no doubt of what was to be done and of the way to do it," and he ably defends General Warren from the charge that he was partly accountable for our failure, and gives many important dispatches to prove that the loss of opportunity was due to our neglecting to prepare a column of assault from our extreme left under orders to advance at the moment of the explosion of the mine. It is the testimony of an eye-witness.

Vol. V contains articles from the pens of General Thomas A. Osborn and General Francis A. Walker and Captain Charles H. Porter, giving the details of the affairs of "Bermuda Hundred" Weldon Railroad—Reams Station and Boydton Plank Road. These are historical, and are vivid accounts of bloody actions, but we must seek the larger view of their strategical importance in General Humphrey's "Virginia Campaign of 1854-65."

Articles XVI and XVII, "Stonewall Jackson and Chancellorsville" and "General Lee at Gettysburg" are by Rev. James Tower Smith, D.D., Captain and aide to General Jackson. They are written in good spirit from his point of view, but we cannot agree with him when he makes General Longstreet responsible for the defeat of Lee at Gettysburg, and strengthens his position by quoting Gordon as an authority.

OLD SECOND CORPS.

An Englishwoman in the Philippines,*

SOMETIMES it is profitable and sometimes it is amusing to see ourselves as others see us. The sight reveals the intelligence and the temper of the observer, and his expression of opinion measures the judge. This budget of letters by the wife of a business man in Iloilo who thinks herself impartial, is so characteristically British as to disarm serious criticism. Nearly all their graver delineation and discussion are merely diverting. The letters themselves are attractive from their vivacious reproduction of the small affairs of a novel life, and almost ludicrous because of the assurance approaching conscious infallibility with which the writer pronounces upon the graver problems of our Eastern dominion. Besides the formal judgments, *obiter dicta* are showered all along the course. It is avowedly because of their presentation of the political situation, that these papers have been rescued from the privacy of the family circle to add to the gaiety of nations and thus attract our attention.

Mrs. Dauncey commonly designates the United States, which she has not visited but which is the source of all her woes (possibly excepting the climate), as "the U. S. A." "The U. S. A." is a state of mind. From it proceed odd affirmations and odder inferences. Thus, her troubles began with passing through the Custom House her wedding presents, the duty upon which was "a bore, not to say a blow" (p. 32) to be frequently bemoaned. But a few months later she was sure that if they had "a pull" the £40 collected would be returned in a week. But, then, it never was. The practical problem developed by the Dingley duties, by the price of domestic necessities, and by the rate of wages, has this solution: "All this expense of life springs from the accepted interpretation of the maxim 'Philippines for the Filipinos,' which saying was invented by the late (and first) Governor-General of the Philippines,

**An Englishwoman in the Philippines.* By Mrs. Campbell Dauncey. With illustrations and a map. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co., 1906.

a man of the name of Taft" (p. 30), to whom is also credited the phrase "little brown brother" (p. 62). Decoration Day is the anniversary of the close of our Civil War, and Declaration Day [*sic*] that of the date when the colonies declared their independence. "It does seem extraordinary that there is no . . . civil service examination, and that anyone in America who has 'a pull' can get sent out here to fill any sort of post anyhow, anywhere" (p. 87). The Philippine Commission "does not govern the Islands according to what experience teaches, but is responsible to the Senate at Washington, whose members having their own interests to push or preserve, hamper [it] at every turn" (p. 87). The delegation from both Houses of Congress that accompanied Secretary Taft on his visit in 1905, is designated as "a party of Senators who, so say the papers, have been opposed to Philippine interests at Washington, owing to those interests clashing with their own sugar plantations, mines and tobacco interests" (p. 248). "The U. S. A. have a sort of Sandhurst, called West Point, but I have been told, by highly placed officers themselves, that the only way to get on in their army is to obtain a commission from the ranks through 'pull' (political influence), and that 'pull' is even more a factor in the army than in any other profession in America." The "most of [the officers] have risen from the ranks themselves." ". . . An officer with a 'pull' gets the decision of a court-martial reversed without any further controversy, and, after an undoubted misdemeanor, is simply reinstated somewhere else, and often in a higher grade, by order of the Government at Washington. This independence of military authority, together with the principles of extreme democracy which America professes, accounts, I think, for the curious behaviour of the private soldiers, who are really quite different from any others I have seen anywhere else in the world, for they lounge about when addressing an officer, and speak to him as an equal; which looks more than odd to anyone not accustomed to such ways" (pp. 84-5). This comment is applied to the troops she saw in Panay in 1905. She accounts for the burning of the stables (probably Q. M. D., although by inference cavalry) one night, "because there were only two soldiers sleeping there, all the rest living in houses in the town and suburbs with their *queridas*" (p. 257). On a public occasion, certain American officers whom she saw "rode in the style which I notice they all adopt. It does not look well according to our ideas, for they slouch in the saddle and flap their elbows, sitting with their legs sticking straight out as if the horse had tar or something on its ribs which the rider wanted to keep clear of. They seemed to hold their reins in any sort of way, in each hand and up to their chins being the favourite method, which looks awkward, to say the least of it" (p. 272). A large body of infantry on the same occasion were "all very tall men, with long, handsome faces, narrow shoulders and long, thin legs, not at all a robust type, no wiriness and no depth about them" (p. 273).

On the political situation, she writes (p. 51) Aguinaldo completed Rizal's work "by turning the Spaniards and their dreadful priests out of the Islands. To do this, as you know, they had to get America to help them; which the Americans did, and stayed on." "The Filipinos are said to be delighted . . . but . . . they fought and are still fighting the Americans tooth and nail to get their own liberty their own way . . ." "The country is honey-combed with insurrection and plots; the fighting has never ceased; and the natives loathe the Americans and their theories, saying so openly in their native press, and showing their dislike in every possible fashion. Their one idea is to be rid of the U. S. A., to

have their own government in their own hands for good or evil" (p. 86). "If they show any sign of wanting to get rid of the American burden and govern themselves in their own fashion, they are called Insurgents and knocked on the head, or dubbed common robbers and strung up to a tree" (p. 52). Mrs. Dauncey is very pessimistic, or perhaps, from a certain standpoint, optimistic in her views. She asserts that the membership of *La Iglesia Filipina Independiente*, the Aglipayan movement, is believed to exceed that of the Roman church proper, and that it is known to be the outward and visible sign of hidden fires of insurrection and independence (p. 109). One hardly likes to suggest that the wish may be father to the thought. Without doubt Aglipay desires to maintain a distinctly Filipino branch of the Catholic church apart from Roman domination, and in that sense independent. But at this moment his priests and American colporteurs are actively coöperating in the distribution of the Scriptures—an alliance incredible if there were organic antagonism. This extract from the letter of July 14, 1905, seems to show the drift of British commercial neutrality, for manifestly the writer only reproduces conversation about her. Samar "is now under martial law, owing to the patriotism of certain jolly fellows called Pulajanes [literally Reds, actually Outlaws,] going about with big curved *bolos* and old Spanish flint-locks, and in fact anything they can catch hold of. These persons are really patriots of the most irreconcilable type, but it suits the programme of the Government to label them *ladrones* (robbers) and to refer to their own fights with them as 'cleaning up the province.' On the strength of this nickname, the Americans cut down those patriots freely (when the Pulajanes do not do the cutting down first), and if they catch them alive the poor devils are hanged like common criminals. . . . The richest commercial centre of the Archipelago is under martial law, with all its business houses shut down; and soldiers and officers continue to arrive at the hospital here every now and then with more or less severe wounds" (pp. 288-9).

Not merely are our military conditions condemned, but Mrs. Dauncey equally disapproves of the other focus of the administrative ellipse, the educational system. Thus: "But what puzzles me is the use of these astounding pedagogues, who are honest, earnest, well-meaning folk, but their manners are those of ordinary European peasants. And as to the language they speak and profess, it is so unlike English that literally I find it difficult to catch their meaning when one speaks to me direct, and quite impossible when they talk to each other" (p. 12). She alleges that the country people flock to the towns (p. 36) "from schools . . . in which they are taught a crude wash of English and mathematics" (p. 49). "Far from encouraging a simple agricultural life, the land and other taxes and the education they go to maintain are having the effect of choking agriculture and hurrying the half-taught countrymen into the towns" (p. 221). There is nothing to show that she has any knowledge whatever of the system of education, in operation or in prospect. It is true that the race is not predisposed to persistent labor, nor zealous to accumulate material or intellectual riches through unremitting toil; but it is more than absurd, it is wicked, to denounce as unwise in theory or as harmful in practice a plan expressly designed to develop agriculture and the mechanic arts as well as to supply a common language and to give mental training and scholarship to such as are fit. The book may well be read by those who care to see how interested aliens view our unfamiliar work, but those readers must qualify themselves for judging by acquiring elsewhere a compensatory knowledge of the facts.

Mrs. Dauncey participated in the Taft festivities, the *Comitiva Taft*

in local phrase, at Iloilo; and here her comments, as upon other social functions, are those of a competent, if condemnatory, witness. They indicate mismanagement and disappointment. Repeated and perhaps diluted by interpreters, it appears that Mr. Taft's speech announcing an indefinitely postponed independence was received with icy disfavor by the natives, and a fiery and eloquent Filipino appeal for untrammelled freedom was simply ignored by the whites. Each orator failed to impress favorably the audience foreign to himself. It is charged that the press reports suppressed all account of this mutual dislike, if not distrust (pp. 333, '35, '40). Perfectly fair criticism is directed against a sort of white sheep and brown goat differentiation at the reception, where the distinguished visitors grouped themselves with the sheep. Or, more specifically, the shepherds tactlessly ignored the goats, notwithstanding it was these they had come to herd. There is complaint, probably just, of our non-observance of ceremonial and an indifference to the externals which are so important to the Eastern mind. We certainly neglect the mint and anise and cumin of etiquette, that important seasoning of all international political feasts; and we are singularly deficient in the display of pomp, which so delights Orientals partly in itself but chiefly as evidence of the greatness of their rulers. In time we may learn to practise public politeness equally with civic integrity, and to exercise power gracefully as well as justly. Was it the "certain condescension observed in foreigners," or a straightaway flight at the mark when, speaking of a want of grand manner, the lack of repose necessary to the occasion, in a personage, it is noted "after all, such situations are only to be carried off with ease by those born to State ceremonies. Besides, it would have been unreasonable to have looked for scrupulously aristocratic bearing among such a party of professed democrats" (p. 237).

Besides their political contents, the avowed object of their publication, these letters contain much domestic detail, for the delectation of those who care for their neighbors' concerns; and, greatly more acceptable, numerous comments upon conditions physical and metaphysical (speaking literally), which add variety if not always piquancy to the text. Thus the friars, as reported to her by the people among whom they lived, developed such a state that "the things that went on were like the Decameron and the Inquisition rolled into one." The Protestant missionaries meet with scant respect, not at all on account of their morals, but, illogically and apparently enviously, because of their comparatively comfortable surroundings and their alleged ability to preserve their health by occasional absences in Japan. The "nameless fascination of the Far East that one hears and reads so much about," Mrs. Dauncey correctly interprets as "the shiftless, slouchy habits of the land where it is always afternoon." White men, possibly working well at their daily business, "become indifferent . . . careless about the niceties of our civilization, . . . they deteriorate, and can never live happily anywhere else again." "The deterioration is so easy, the elevation is so hard . . . what rot to bother about anything," they say (p. 107), for, although to her credit the writer does not add it, "the Ten Commandments do not run east of Suez," at least for those whose hearts are attuned to "the bells of Mandalay." As with people, so with scenery; "it will always and forever be the same green and the same blue. No alteration . . . nothing but perpetual chromo-lithographed summer" (p. 106), with no change and no stimulus, not even a respectable tonic in the air or variety in the fruits of the ground.

Important as health is in the tropics, and serious as the complaint

against the climate ultimately became, the sanitary suggestions interspersed with those for political melioration are meagre and, as a whole, fallacious. It appears that "the chief causes of all illness [there] are anæmia or liver" (p. 110). "The English people consider beer an unwholesome beverage in this climate and stick to whiskey and soda very faithfully. Some people are very fanciful and boil [the drinking water] first, but that is rather absurd if one has a good filter" (p. 47). Does one's good filter remain good? Ignorance, like sin, has its lower depths. Dhobey itch, a distressing parasitic disease of the skin, is attributed by implication to the drinking water. The "smell" of refuse is responsible for tonsilitis and feverishness, and there is always "a cuirass of prickly heat." At the end of six months Mrs. Dauncey reached the judgment that it would be better to go home, and being there, never to venture within a hundred miles of one of those islands (pp. 240-1). We may acquiesce in the conclusion without concurring in the reasoning. With an active mind not yet in bondage to *mañana*, she has sent home these voluminous accounts of what she thought she observed, set down with much less regard for her mode of expression than for the opinion it represents. We may accept this public invitation to read her thoughts. They need not be taken too seriously, for there is abundant precedent for allowing so fair a foe to amuse herself without harming us. She chooses to write "expect" when most of us would prefer "suspect," a fairly Yankee blunder, as "I don't expect the latter theory was true, and I thought it rather a shame of her country folk to say it" (p. 331), and frequently elsewhere. The stripes in the Philippine arms on the cover are improperly arranged. One smiles at the persistent "mongeese" as a plural. Santa Mesa is considerably translated (p. 138) by the ecclesiastical equivalent, or by simple metonymy, as Holy Supper. It may be that in damp weather "silver rusts," but surely one should not mislead the simple British mind to accept as corn pone "whole ears of young maize roasted," which were found to be "uncommonly filling" (p. 303). For somewhat the same reason that the Helots were used as a horrible example, we may heartily commend this volume to those post libraries that may be in search of facts that are not, garnished and adorned in feminine taste.

D. Q.

Suggestions to Military Riflemen.*

THE author of this book, by his own achievements on the rifle range, by his record as the coach of the U. S. Army Infantry Team in 1905, and by his previous writings upon the subject of rifle practice, has become a recognized authority. His book is the product of the study and experience of an expert, and as such does him much credit. He takes us in a careful, painstaking manner through all phases of rifle practice from the selection and care of the rifle, through a discussion of the positions, the winter course of instruction in position and aiming drills and gallery practice, makes plain the principles of sight corrections, and then concludes with a number of chapters dealing separately with each kind of fire, with coaching and company and team practice, and finally with the rifleman on the battlefield.

We note with pleasure that the table of sight corrections is worked out for all velocities of wind from all directions of the clock face, so that its use involves no mental calculation whatever. No scheme requir-

*Suggestions to Military Riflemen—Lieut Townsend Whelen, 30th Infantry, U. S. A. Franklin Hudson Co., Kansas City, Mo.

ing mental arithmetic on the range, and much less upon the battlefield, can long hope to survive the test of actual use.

One of the best features is the system of scoring. Lieutenant Whelen advocates the use of a card system instead of a score book, and has reduced the number of forms necessary to cover all kinds of targets to three. His sample records are very complete and yet all of the signs and abbreviations are simple and easily remembered.

Upon the subjects of mirage, changes of light, temperature, barometer, and hygrometer, factors which are frequently passed over in silence, he offers much material that is new to us.

We find little to criticize adversely, unless it be that in his own enthusiasm and success the author has been led to feel too much that all things are possible to all men. The great number of essential tools, preparations to be made, and conditions to be secured are passed over with such ready assurance of the ease of their provision or accomplishment that the effect is apt to be appalling to the beginner. For the man who is part way up the ladder of success in his practice and whose enthusiasm is increasing day by day, the book must certainly be very helpful. All this marks it as the book of the expert of to-day left for the expert of to-morrow. It fills this place in a most satisfactory way, but we believe that for it to attain its greatest measure of usefulness it must reach the inexperienced rifleman through his coach.

In the main the language is clear cut and forceful, but we have noted a statement here and there, which, because of its wording, might lead to a wrong impression and consequent perplexity. These are but minor exceptions to a generally well-stated text.

MARK L. IRELAND,
1st Lieut., Ordnance Dept., U. S. A.

The Soldier's Score Book.*

THE Soldier's Score Book, 5.4 by 8.4 inches outside dimensions, consists of six pages of hints on rifle practice and instructions for the use of the book, one sample score page, three pages of target diagrams and fifty-six pages for scores.

The suggestions on rifle practice are well stated in clear, simple language and contain many new things which should appear in some of the many new books and articles on the subject. The whole tone of this book indicates that the endeavor of the author has been to produce a score book which will attract and encourage the private soldier. It is a systematic scheme of instruction of a company commander carefully worked out to catch and hold the interest of his men in the betterment of their records on the range.

The system of scoring and keeping notes for future reference, while it omits several very good features which we have observed in other publications, is not only simple and effective, but also offers its own fair share of new things.

The scheme for sight corrections is by far the most practicable for the unmathematical rifleman, and by that we include probably 95 per cent. of our regulars and militia, that we have yet seen published. It consists in showing a sketch of the target at which the soldier is shooting divided into squares by vertical lines representing divisions of the wind

*The Soldier's Score Book—Capt. E. T. Conley, 8th Infantry. Franklin Hudson Co., Kansas City, Mo.

gauge and horizontal lines representing increases or decreases of the elevation by certain fixed amounts. When a shot is marked the soldier, by rough comparison with his target sketch, can locate in which square his shot hit with sufficient accuracy for all practical purposes. He has only to read then the amount and direction of his wind gauge and elevation corrections at the nearer end of these vertical and horizontal lines. No mental arithmetic is required except that of addition to or subtraction of these corrections from the settings of the sight which he has just used.

With the great majority of men this means of sight correction will prove all sufficient. The troublesome theory of wind components should be taken up only with the most capable men. The others will soon take care of the effect of the wind on their bullets in the way of our old frontiersmen, who used to bark squirrels and cut the neck of a wild turkey before adjustable sights were heard of—that is by experience. We doubt whether any man profits by experience more thoroughly than he who does so instinctively because he lacks all other means.

Up to this point Captain Conley's book leaves little to be desired. For the man who can go further the way is outlined, but why not bring the book up to the same degree of perfection for this man as for his less brilliant comrade? This requires only that the tables given be made comprehensive enough to show the amounts of windage and elevation corrections for every five miles of wind up to about 35 miles for all directions of the clock face, and that corrections for fouling of the barrel, changes of altitude, temperature, etc., be added. To our mind the ideal score book should include all of these features.

This book, however, has suggested to us the advisability of a beginner's score book, which should stop with Captain Conley's scheme of dividing the target into squares, and another book which should include all of the important data obtainable presented in the most usable form.

MARK L. IRELAND,
1st Lieut., Ordnance Department.

A Civil War Surgeon.*

HOWEVER insignificant in themselves, contemporary memoranda of great events throw side-lights upon the details of history and acquire value by time. It is their preservation of the ordinary events of an era that give diaries historical importance, an importance which depends in part upon the writer's familiarity with the conditions and in part upon his discernment and fidelity in the narration. In this instance the frank admission that the tender passion led the letter-writer to abandon an academic career just begun at Harvard, and to follow the lines of least resistance (through the Scientific School) toward a medical diploma, does not prepossess one as to tenacity of purpose or accuracy of judgment. To allow a Freshman engagement to blast a college career augurs ill, and had the text merely noted that the war broke out while the author was studying medicine, a better impression would follow. The short-cut is no necessary part of the record. It is only fair to add that, however infirm of literary purpose, there is evidence enough that the author was manly and candid when once in the field. That part of his service which has a public interest was as an assistant surgeon in the Twentieth Massachusetts Volunteers from April,

**Letters from a Surgeon in the Civil War.* Compiled by Martha Derby Perry. Illustrated. 8vo. Pp. xiv., 225. Boston: Little, Brown, & Company, 1906.

1863, to August, 1864, interrupted by three months' absence on account of a severe injury. In other words, he was under canvas about one year, and during that period he wrote pretty freely of what was going on about him.

So much is of record as to the truly heroic conduct of the Confederate rank and file in their endurance of fatigue and cold and starvation, that it is sometimes forgotten that it was just as cold and the weather was just as bad on the Union side of the pickets, that there was quite as much Federal as Confederate fatigue, and that while, thanks to the resources of the country and the freedom with which they were bestowed, general supplies were abundant, there were of necessity many times when cartridges and bayonets were not the equivalent of overcoats and blankets and when hunger pressed its biting fangs. We cannot too constantly remember that prolonged and active war is a terrific struggle against conditions as well as against men. These letters describing, not complaining about, the heavy mud, the suffocating dust, flooded camps and storm-swept bivouacs, fatigue that reduced men to mere walking automata, freezing cold and lethal heat, hunger and thirst as well as the perils of the field, are excellent testimony that a great war is not a mere summer excursion, however that may be stained with blood. They are not professional reports, but they simply record current incidents, the happenings of the time, for domestic information, not for publication; and they appear to have been edited only by the omission of confidential messages.

As what may be called the domestic history of the last half of the war comes to light through the tardy revelation of memoirs such as these, the well-known injection of conscripts, substitutes, and bounty-jumpers into the older organizations of patriotic men develops a sorry record of mercenaries, insubordinate, disorderly, and sometimes cowardly. By no means all the later recruits were such, but many of the men in the days of high bounties were bad. The Twentieth Massachusetts has always been recognized as one of the very best regiments in the Army of the Potomac. It was superbly officered by young men of education and character, and its original material was unexceptionable. Partly at least because of its spirit, it suffered terribly in action; it is the fifth in the order of battle-losses in the whole Union column. It therefore could not escape the assignment of such unworthy reinforcements, nor avoid the disadvantage of their presence. In September, 1863, two deserters from the regiment were executed, and immediately thirty-four others deserted. A captain, while suppressing a drunken row, was assassinated by a private enemy from beyond the army, who had incited the riot to aid his designs. The complicated record of this crime would scarcely be tolerated as the plot of the most sensational novel. More than a hundred newly imported Germans were assigned in the middle of April, 1864, and displayed abject cowardice in the first Wilderness fight, three weeks later. One does not care to dwell upon blots like these, but they must at least be recognized. On the other hand, there are incidents, as the camp talk of the men hopeful for the return of McClellan after Chancellorsville, the failure of Grant to uncover to the colors in a review of the Sixth Corps, an occasional note of almost incredible recovery from a desperate wound, which mark the volume to be what it professes, such tales of the camp and the march as would be appreciated at home. Because they present the movements and many of the thoughts of an undistinguished man whose lot was cast in trying places, these pages will commend themselves to other average men who may wonder how they would feel in similar situations, and, as has been said, they illustrate

history. There are occasional errors in proper names, as Stewart for Stuart, Army for Armory, Germannia for Germanna, blemishes to the critical eye, and, as would be anticipated, the familiar strain of domestic correspondence does not foster a cultivated style. A. A. W.

The Perfect Tribute.*

ALTHOUGH a perfect gem is an object of beauty and admiration in itself, nevertheless, a setting may add to its charm and attractiveness, as well as to its usefulness.

The gem for which this booklet is written to constitute a setting is the famous address of Abraham Lincoln at Gettysburg, and the story emphasizes the pure and simple nature of Lincoln, who, having spoken from his heart of hearts to his people, remained unconscious of the force and depth of his own utterance, until the incident, which the book relates, revealed them to him.

Lincoln is represented as having been led by a lad whom he met in the street to the bedside of the lad's brother, a young Confederate officer, who lay dying, in the Prison Hospital, the morning after the speech was delivered. The officer had been wounded at Gettysburg, and had on the day of the visit heard read the President's words spoken on the occasion of the dedication of the National Cemetery. The magnanimity of the speaker had so stirred his soul, that he was full of the subject. Lincoln was acting the good Samaritan to the poor soldier, entirely incognito, and having drawn the will, to do which he had so kindly come to the prison, he stayed to talk to the boy, when he heard the speech read under tragic circumstances.

The lack of applause and notice which had depressed the President when he spoke, and the close association of his remarks, with those of the famous orator of the day, Edward Everett, had made him rather gloomy about his oratorical effort.

The boy dies, never knowing that his wish to grasp the hand of Mr. Lincoln is then and there being fulfilled, and the President then realizes that the words which appeared to have created no sensational effect when delivered, had gone to the world, with an overwhelming sweep of emotional power. C. E. L.

Bull Run to Chancellorsville.*

PROBABLY the best of all Regimental Histories of Volunteer Commands in the Civil War, exhaustive as to the minutest details affecting each individual, during and after service, this Record of the very gallant two years' Regiment, the 16th N. Y. Inf., of which, by the way, 640 officers and men re-enlisted in 83 other commands, has a wider range. It is an epitome, concise but lucid, every statement authenticated, of the Army of the Potomac during the years embraced in its title; but General Curtis has kept in touch with military matters up to date and his conclusions, based on consideration of conditions in the Civil, Spanish, Franco-German, Boer and Russo-Japanese Wars, are

*"The Perfect Tribute" by Mary Raymond Shipman Andrews, duo., pp. 47, Chas. Scribner's Sons, New York, 1906.

*From *Bull Run to Chancellorsville*, the story of the 16th N. Y. Infantry, by Brev. Major Gen. N. M. Curtis, U. S. V., L.L.D., M. C., etc. G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1906, New York.

very much in line with the best thought of military experts. Chapter XXX on "Military Efficiency and How to Promote It" is especially valuable from its careful suggestions as to arms, tactics, strategy, hygiene, transportation, etc. Most interest is an early chapter describing the patriotic uprising of rich and poor in Northern New York when Sumter was fired on and the prompt enrollment of a typical "territorial" regiment, the joys and sorrows of each individual of which were shared with pride by thousands of the vicinage. Like the "Gallant Gordons" when first raised, the regiment was practically one family. No wonder it fought well, and performed all its duty faithfully. No man in it could afford to risk the reprobation of his neighbors had he been guilty of misconduct. Territorial regiments might well be raised for our second line. For the standing army, our Regulars must come from general enlistments. It would never do to abolish the old members or repeat the hideous blunder of Lord Wolseley.

It would be well if the gigantic leader of stormers at Fort Fisher were to give the sequel of his service after the disbandment of the 16th N. Y.

The book is beautifully printed with excellent type, wide margins and a plain but distinctive binding, with the red cross of the 6th Corps prominent on the cover.

W. L. O'G.

Barracks and Quarters.*

TWO books relating to our military service written from widely divergent points of view and describing events more than half a century apart, have been sent us for notice.

"Five Years a Dragoon"* is a plain, unvarnished tale of the author's experiences as a cavalryman in one of the early dragoon regiments of the United States Army,—from recruit to First Sergeant—and as wagon-master and Government contractor on the Plains. The book teems with the spirit of adventure, encounters with the Indians, weary marches, buffalo hunts, and interesting recollections of subalterns who later as general officers became famous in the great Civil War. It is a work which should be read by every young officer who would understand the handling of soldiers, the details of wagon transportation, the care of draft animals, and the conduct of supply trains. It is a veritable photograph of soldiering "before the war," a picture which many a gray-headed veteran will recall with pleasure.

Captain Stewart, in a neat little volume, "The N'th-Foot in War," tells the story of the Spanish War—at least so much of that brief conflict as was visible to an infantry lieutenant, with an eye to the humorous side as well as the graver incidents of war time—in nine brief chapters. With the ease of an accomplished *raconteur* the author describes the effect of the news at his frontier post that war had been declared; the more or less triumphal march "to the front," via Tampa; the Southern camp from which so many false starts were made; life aboard a transport; the landing and march to Siboney; the eve of battle; the first fight; the siege and the surrender. It is an admirable picture of a short and sharp campaign, with a due proportion of fun, danger, disease and death, and the author, already known as a contributor to military science, here displays his talent in lighter vein, which we hope he may again exercise in the future.

R.

**Five Years a Dragoon* ('49 to '54) and other Adventures on the Great Plains. By P. G. Lowe, Kansas City. Franklin Hudson Pub. Co., 1906.

†*The N'th Foot in War*. By M. B. Stewart, Capt. U.S.A., Kansas City. Hudson Press, 1906.

The Science of War.

IN a volume entitled "The Science of War," by Col. G. F. R. Henderson, C. B., and published by Longmans, Green & Company, London, 1905, the author discusses the science of war in a manner sufficiently comprehensive and instructive to make the work a valuable addition to any military library, though its perusal cannot fail to be in a measure retrospective. The work is a posthumous one, being a collection of papers prepared by the author before and presented in book form after his death in 1903. It is of particular value to the American student, as the papers are studies of battles and campaigns of the Civil War in the United States and show a knowledge of that struggle as complete and detailed as it is unusual and unexpected from a European officer where it has been the apparent fashion to scarcely know that there had been such a war and if known to see in it nothing illustrative or instructive.

Colonel Henderson finds so much to admire in the American soldier, and so much that is admirable in his achievements, that it is with more than ordinary sorrow we read the pages with the full knowledge we may never meet their talented author.

An unusual feature of the book, and one which gives it special value and more than usual strength to the technical part of the text, is the memoir to the author written by Field-Marshal Lord Roberts.

The work is well printed on good paper and is illustrated with portrait of the author and four maps of the Virginia and Gettysburg Campaigns.

H. O. S. H.

Our Exchanges.

Army and Navy Life.—(Sept.)—Henry Clark Corbin. Albert L. Mills.

A Brilliant Sea Fight. Facts About Organized Militia. The Work of the Engineer. The Compensation of Army Officers. The Growth of the American Navy. (Oct.)—Field Instruction and Maneuvers. New Military Features of Mt. Gretna. The German Navy. The Review of the Atlantic Fleet. The Chickamauga Maneuvers. Old-Time Naval Blunders. How Russia Crushed Alexander II of Bulgaria. A Commander of the Constitution. Found in Haversack.

Journal of the Association of Military Surgeons.—(Sept.)—On the Importance of the Prevention of Infectious Diseases in the Navy, etc. A Suggestion for the Greater Efficiency of the Organized Militia. Treatment of Fractured Ribs. An Emergency Case for Field Service. A New First Aid Packet. Report of a Peculiar Case of Appendicitis. (Oct.)—The Effects of Climatic Extremes on the Health of Battleship Personnel. The Medical Officer and the Line. Multiple Gunshot Wound of the Abdomen.

Journal of the U. S. Infantry Association.—(Oct.)—Chances in War. Military Observations in Germany. The Soldier's Home and the Soldier's Pay. Estimating Distance Percentages. Normal Attack for a Battalion of Infantry. Proposed Organization of Regimental Signal Troops. A System for Army Athletics. Desertions from the Army. Some Impressions and Deductions Concerning the Campaign of Infantry in the Attack.

Journal of the U. S. Artillery.—(July-Aug.)—Armor and Ships. Prepared for Use in the Department of Artillery, U. S. Artillery School.

Journal for The Royal Artillery.—(Aug.)—The Duties, Armament and Establishments of the Royal Garrison Artillery. Notes on Ranging. Notes on Balloon Observation of Fire. Dummy Guns. On the Control of Wheeled Vehicles When Descending Hills. Howitzer Notes. The Captain's Cart. Shot Guns. Suggestion for Miniature Ranges for Horse and Field-Artillery. The Attack of Shielded Artillery. (Sept.)—Geography in Relation to War. The Organization of Batteries of Quick-Firing Field-Guns Considered with Regard to the Supply of Ammunition in Action. Some Notes on Coast Fortress Warfare. The Necessity for High Explosive Shell for Field-Artillery. Oraton's Ray Ruler.

Proceedings of the U. S. Naval Institute.—(Sept.)—The Monroe Doctrine in Its Territorial Extent and Application. Personnel and Promotion Reduced in Its Simplest Terms. American Navigators of the Colonial Period and the Yankee Midshipman. Early Naval Administration Under the Constitution. A Further Argument for the Big Ship. A Powerful Navy Not Dangerous to Civil Liberty. The Study of Battle Tactics of the Squadron.

Journal of The Royal United Service Institution.—(Aug.)—The New German First-Class Armored Cruiser. Public School's Education as Affecting the Training of Candidates for the Imperial Services. Militia Engineers, Their Origin, Development and Future. The Russian Infantry Soldier. The Raison D'être of Permanent Supply and Transport Establishments. The Problem of Fire Superiority. Our Present Infantry Organization: A Suggestion. Infantry Combat in the Russo-Japanese War. (Sept.)—Proposals for the Future Raising Organization and Framing of the Artillery Militia. Description of the Battle of the Sea of Japan, May 27 and 28, 1905. The Raison D'être of Permanent Supply and Transport Establishments. The Russian Infantry Soldier. Infantry Combat in the Russo-Japanese War.

Royal Engineers Journal.—(Sept.)—The Defense of a Position Upon Open Ground. The Canadian Backwoodsman. Traversed Fire Trenches. Business Principles for R. E. Offices. (Oct.)—A Heavy Trestle Railway Bridge. The Organization of Field Battalions in the Royal Engineers. Defensive Positions on Open Ground. Notes on Some New Methods of Light Fireproof Construction. An Account of the Scientific Work of the Survey of India.

United Service Magazine.—(Sept.)—Modern War Vessels. The Beginning of the United States Navy. Napoleon Against Russia. The Hundred Years' War. The Army Officer and the Country. Recruiting for Our Army and the Employment in Civil Life of Our Ex-Soldiers. The Food of the Soldier. Some Experiences on Plague Duty in India. The Decoy Ducks. Tactical Speed. The United States Navy. With the Mosquito Fleet in War. Some Impressions of the German Maneuvers. A Lord Lieutenant's Letter-Box, 1803. The Hundred Years' War. The Keystone of a Frontier Arch. Russian Communications in Asia. The Mutiny of Vellore.

Miscellaneous.

Annals de la Sociedad Científica Argentina: regular issues, to date.

Army and Navy Chronicle: regular issues, to date.

Bonfort's Wine and Spirit Circular: regular issues, to date.

Boletín del Centro Naval: regular issues, to date.

- Bulletin American Geographical Society*: regular issues, to date.
Current Literature: regular issues, to date.
Journal of the Western Society of Engineers: regular issues, to date.
La Belgique Militaire: regular issues, to date.
Political Science Quarterly: regular issues, to date.
Proceedings of the American Society of Civil Engineers: to date.
Review of Reviews: regular issues, to date.
Revue du Cercle Militaire: regular issues, to date.
Revista di Artiglieria e Genio: regular issues, to date.
Revista Marittima: regular issues, to date.
The Scientific American: regular issues, to date.
The Popular Science Monthly: regular issues, to date.
The Seventh Regiment Gazette: regular issues, to date.
The Medical Record: regular issues, to date.
The Century Magazine: regular issues, to date.
The Magazine of History: regular issues, to date.
The Texas National Guard Journal: regular issues, to date.
The Army and Navy Journal: regular issues, to date.
The N. Y. Historical Society Call: regular issues, to date.
The Pennsylvania Magazine: regular issues, to date.
The Arrow: Carlisle Indian School.

Received for Library and Review.

- Annual Report of Maj. Gen. A. W. Greely, U. S. A., Comdg. Pacific Division, 1906.*
Remarks upon Harbor Construction at the Port of Manila, P. I. By Major C. McD. Townsend, Corps of Engineers, in Reply to Criticism by E. L. Navarro, Spanish Engineer. (Washington, 1906.)
A Text Book of Constitutional Law. By E. G. Davis, Lieut., Art. Corps, U. S. A. (Kansas City, Mo.) Franklin Hudson Pub. Co., 1906.
Reports of the Librarian of Congress, 1897, 1899, 1903. (Washington.) Gov. Printing Office.
Geronimo's Story of His Life. Edited by S. M. Barrett, Supt. of Education, Lawton, Okla. (New York.) Duffield & Co., 1906.
Outlines of the Evolution of Weights and Measures and The Metric System. By W. Hallock, Ph.D., and H. P. Wade. (New York.) The Macmillan Co., 1906.
Antiquities of The James Plateau, New Mexico. By E. L. Hewett. (Washington.) Gov. Printing Office, 1906.
Annual Report of Brig.-Gen. W. H. Carter, U. S. A., Comdg. Department of the Lakes, 1906.
Semi-History of a Boy-Veteran of the Twenty-Fifth Regt. Ill. Inf. Vols., in a Black Regiment. By E. L. Hobart. (Denver.) 1906. 2223 West 31st ave., Denver.
Due Process of Law under the Federal Constitution. By L. McGehee, Professor of Law, &c. (Northport, L. I.) E. Thompson Co., 1906.
Gettysburg and Lincoln: The Battle, the Cemetery and the National Park. By H. S. Burrage, Brevet Major U. S. V. (New York.) G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1906.
The Land of To-morrow. By J. Orton Kerbey. (New York.) W. F. Brainard, 1906.

Editor's Bulletin.

Fry
Prize,
1906.

THE "Fry Prize" (\$50) for best short paper on a subject not pertaining to the Line of the Army, published in this JOURNAL during year ending September 1st, has been awarded to Capt. Rufus E. Longan, Eleventh U. S. Infantry, for paper entitled "The Summary Court."

Accessions to
the
Museum.

The following additional exhibits have been received since last announcement in the JOURNAL:

Quartermaster-General:

3 lay figures showing latest uniform of enlisted man, U. S. A., as follows: (1) Sergeant of Cavalry (full dress); (2) Corporal of Artillery (dress); (3) Private of Infantry (service dress), including breeches and coat, Winter's Pattern.

1 field desk; 1 correspondence book; 1 saddle peg.

Chief Signal Officer:

1 field telegraph outfit, complete; 1 field telephone switchboard, complete; 1 new wall telephone, artillery type; 1 field telescope, day and night, latest pattern, on tripod; 1 battery commander's time interval clock; 1 standard heliograph, complete; 1 station signal lamp; 1 field telescope (extra power); 1 bomb mortar; 1 gun telephone; 1 new type telautograph, complete; 1 complete set of visual signal flags. All the above-named instruments properly installed and connected, and in working order.

Chief of Ordnance:

1 light cavalry saber with scabbard, browned.

Major G. H. G. Gale, Inspector-General's Department:

1 Igorrote fire-making machine.

Back
Numbers
of
Journal.

The attention of the membership is called to the advertisement on another page with regard to back numbers of the JOURNAL wanted or for sale.



Journal
of the
Military
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1878
1907

Governor's
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THE JOURNAL

JANUARY-FEBRUARY, 1907



SOME of the papers approved for early publication in the JOURNAL for the year 1907:

I. "SANITARY ADMINISTRATION AND MEDICAL INSTRUCTION AT CAMPS OF CONCENTRATION."—By Colonel Philip F. Harvey, Medical Department.

II. "TARGET PRACTICE; THE MAKING OF A HIGH FIGURE OF MERIT."—By

Lieut. Roger D. Black, Corps of Engineers.

III. "AT FIELD TRAINING AND MANEUVERS."—By Major R. L. Bullard, 28th Infantry.

IV. "THE RIGHT OF ASYLUM." (Including the rescue of belligerents by neutrals at sea.) Graduating Thesis, Department of Law, Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, Class of 1905.—By Capt. W. D. Connor, Corps of Engineers.

V. "NAPOLEON AT THE SIEGE OF TOULON."—By Lieut. G. V. S. Quackenbush, 23d Infantry.

VI. "GETTYSBURG NOTES; THE OPENING GUN." (III.)—By Col. John H. Calef, U.S.A.

VII. "TYPES AND TRADITIONS OF THE OLD ARMY" will comprise during the coming year some Letters from the late Gen. J. C. Tidball, U. S. A., and "A Fragment From the Diary of the Late Major John H. Buell, U. S. A., 1793."

VIII. "MILITARY MISCELLANY" will be the title of a new department of the JOURNAL, to comprise paragraphs on current affairs, notices of new inventions or improvements, etc., and to begin with the number for January, 1907.

THE PUBLICATION COMMITTEE invites contributions of original papers, translations and comments upon current topics. Attention is called to "Gold Medal," "Seaman," "Short Paper," and "Santiago" prizes described elsewhere.

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Membership dates from the first day of the calendar year in which the "application" is made, unless such application is made after October 1st, when the membership dates from the first day of the next calendar year.

Initiation fee and dues for first year \$2.50; the same amount annually for five years subsequently. After that two dollars per year. This includes the Journal. Life membership \$50.

NOTE.—Checks and Money Orders should be drawn to order of, and addressed to, "The Treasurer Military Service Institution," Governor's Island, New York City. Yearly dues include Journal.

No Address changed without Notice.



Annual Prizes, 1906

(For Rules governing awards, see January, March or July number).

Gold and Silver Medals

First Prize—Gold Medal, \$100 and Life Membership.

Second Prize—Silver Medal, \$50 and Honorable Mention.

Subject: "What System of Promotions and Retirements will Secure the Highest Degree of Efficiency in the Commissioned Personnel of the U. S. Army." (Essays due Jan. 1, 1907.)

The Seaman Prize

First Prize—One Hundred Dollars in Gold.

Second Prize—Fifty Dollars.

Subject: "Military Hygiene, and How Can the People of the United States be Educated to Appreciate its Necessity?" (Essays due Nov. 1.)

The Santiago Prize*

Prize—Fifty Dollars.

Subject: "For the Best Original Article Upon Matters Tending to Increase the Efficiency of the Individual Soldier, the Squad, Company, Troop or Battery, Published in the Journal of The Military Service Institution within the current year." (Before Dec. 1.)

Short Paper Prizes

Prizes—Fifty Dollars (each).

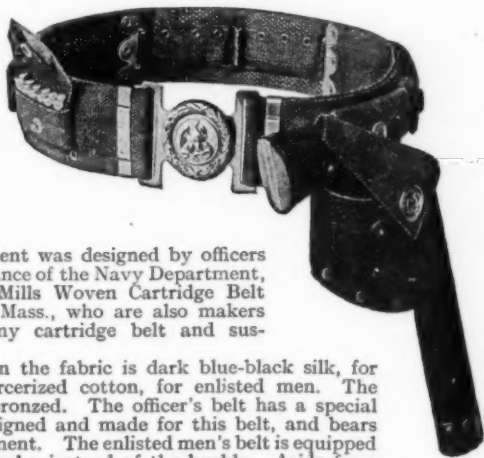
Subjects: Best Essay on Matters Directly Affecting the Line ("Hancock"), and the General Service ("Fry"), Respectively, Published in the Journal During a Twelvemonth. (Ending Sept. 1.)

* Conditions amended; competition limited to officers below grade of Lieut.-Colonel.

Publisher's Department.

A NEW WOVEN CARTRIDGE BELT AND HOLSTER

The United States Navy Department is now issuing, to officers and enlisted men, a woven cartridge belt, for revolver cartridges, accompanied by a woven holster for the revolver, the whole forming a very handsome equipment, quite unique in the field of equipment making. This equipment was designed by officers of the Bureau of Ordnance of the Navy Department, and is made by the Mills Woven Cartridge Belt Company, Worcester, Mass., who are also makers of the regulation army cartridge belt and suspenders.



The material used in the fabric is dark blue-black silk, for officers, and drab mercerized cotton, for enlisted men. The fittings are of brass, bronzed. The officer's belt has a special buckle, which was designed and made for this belt, and bears the arms of the Department. The enlisted men's belt is equipped with a hook fastener only, instead of the buckle. Aside from this, and the difference in the material and color of the fabric, the equipments are identical throughout.

The revolver belt is $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide, and has eight pockets, each of a proper size to carry six 38 caliber regulation revolver cartridges. Each pocket has an individual covering flap, which is held in place by an approved glove fastener, the cap of which bears the Navy eagle. The belt is adjustable by means of end hooks, which engage little loops woven on the inside of the belt. The belt is woven complete—body, pockets, and adjustment loops—in one piece, without sewing, in this respect following the rule of the Mills Company, whose belts are invariably woven throughout, as distinguished from cheaply made belts, formed by sewing together pieces of fabric. A belt woven entire possesses all the strength in every part, that it has in every other part; whereas a cartridge-carrying belt which has seams formed by stitching must naturally be weakest at the seams, exactly at the place where the greatest strain from the weight of the cartridges is felt.

The woven holster which accompanies this belt is the only one of its kind ever placed on the market. It is produced by weaving a hollow tube, which is sufficiently wide in one part to admit the body of the revolver, and is then tapered into a smaller tube, to contain the barrel. The covering flap is held in place by a large glove fastener, bearing an eagle of the same design as that on the buttons of the cartridge belt.

As in the case of the cartridge belt, the holster is woven in one piece. It is much lighter than any leather holster ever manufactured for military purposes, and has the advantage that it matches the belt in texture, color, and general style, increasing the effectiveness of appearance as a part of the uniform.

The holster is attached to the belt by means of a double hook, fixed to the back of the holster, which engages eyelets set in pairs, in the lower sel-vage of the cartridge belt. These eyelets are set on either side, so that the revolver may be worn on the right or left side, as desired, and easily moved



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forward or back. The holster is adapted for carrying the regulation Colt or the Smith & Wesson revolver.

The silk belt and holster combined, without cartridges or revolver, weigh 16½ ounces. This includes the weight of the buckle. The enlisted men's belt and holster, which has the hook fastener, weigh together only 14½ ounces.

These woven belts and holsters have already been furnished to some of the Naval Militia, as well as to the officers and men of the United States Navy.

* * * *

Manager A. W. McNeil of the Army and Navy Department of **The Prudential Insurance Company of America** announces that the "Gibraltar Company will no longer require an extra premium on the policies of Army Officers who may be sent to serve at Panama. The decision is in line with the progressive and liberal spirit which has always characterized The Prudential in its dealings with Army Men. Its policies are now absolutely free from restrictions as to residence or travel. The Prudential is the only Company that has returned to Army Officers the extra premiums it had charged in the past for services in the tropics, besides cancelling all liens on such policies. Army Officers need Life Insurance as much, if not more, than most men and when they are ready should not insure without first consulting The Prudential."

* * * *

On the 8th of September the American branch office and factory of the **C. P. Goerz Optical Works**, of Berlin, Germany, has been incorporated under the New York State Laws and are now conducted as **C. P. Goerz American Optical Company**.

The company is incorporated for \$110,000, fully paid up capital.

The officers are: President, C. P. Goerz, Berlin; First Vice-President, J. Rinnebach, Berlin; Second Vice-President, and Manager, L. J. R. Holst; Treasurer, G. E. Schmidt; Secretary, Otto Goerz; Supt. of Factory, Fred. Schmid.

The purpose of the incorporation of the company was to enable them to conduct their business entirely in accordance with American manufacture and at the same time to increase their manufacturing facilities in New York.

The further announcement should be made here, that a high compliment has recently been paid to this firm by the Chief Signal Officer of the Army. Inquiries having been made by many of the members of the service as to the kind of field glasses most desirable for their use, the Chief Signal Officer mentions several of the manufacturers from whom it would be best to purchase, and among these few the C. P. Goerz American Optical Company, 52 Union Square East, is one.

Among other specimen models of the outfit provided by the U. S. Signal Service, the Chief Signal Officer has caused to be placed for exhibition in the Museum of the Military Service Institution, specimen of field glasses now in use and recommended to officers of the Army.

* * * *

The Helvetia Milk Condensing Co., Highland, Ills., announce that "Since the National Pure Food Law, which will go into effect on January 1, 1907, provides that no article, excepting compounds or mixtures, be sold under a distinctive name, no matter how appropriate and well understood it may be, as our name of 'Evaporated Cream' has always been, we shall in the near future sell our product as 'Evaporated Milk.' However, its quality will remain unchanged."

